[illegible] Will find the WEEKLY GAZETTE full of valuable information.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Mines and Mining by reading the WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Not Countermand Orders to Warships to Convey Supplies to the Cuban Sufferers.

SPANISH REQUESTS HAVE BEEN MADE AND REFUSED

Senor Gullen, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Has Intimated to Minister Woodford that the Spanish Government Desires the Recall of General Lee, and Also that Merchant Vessels Be Substituted for the Warships that Have Been Designated to Convey Supplies to Cuba—Washington Government in Reply to the Request Refused to Recall General Lee Under the Present Circumstances or to Countermand Orders for Dispatch of the War Vessels—Spain Wished to Deprive the Assistance Sent to the Reconcentrados of An Official Character.

Madrid, March 7.—Senor Gullen, Spanish minister of foreign affairs recently intimated to United States Minister Woodford that the Spanish government desired the recall from Havana of Consul General Lee, and that American warships that have been designated to convey supplies to Cuba for the relief of the sufferers there should be replaced by merchant vessels in order to deprive the assistance sent to the reconcentrados of an official character.

Minister Woodford cabled the request to which the Washington government replied refusing to recall General Lee in the present circumstances or to countermand the orders for the dispatch of the war vessels, making the representation that the war vessels are not fighting ships.

PURCHASE OF SHIPS.

The Department is Keeping Offers on File for Reference in Case of Emergency.

Washington, March 5.—The continued reports that Spain is buying new warships have led to counter-reports that the naval authorities here were considering similar purchases. In no official quarter at the navy department could this be confirmed as steps of this character necessarily would be guarded with the greatest secrecy. There is no doubt, however, that the department is informing itself fully as to the opportunity of purchasing, should the necessity for more ships arise. Thus far there have been no negotiations for ships and no options asked on particular ships.

Offers Received.

Quite a number of offers of ships have been submitted to Secretary Long by ship building concerns in this country and abroad. These have been docketed and filed, but beyond an acknowledgement of the offers no steps toward purchasing have been taken.

Under ordinary circumstances the navy department would require authority from congress to purchase warships. There is no law which permits a larger exercise of authority in times of emergency than at other times. It is said, however, by naval authorities that such emergency measures as might be required would have the approval of congress.

A Precedent Cited.

A precedent is cited as to the purchase of a naval vessel in time of emergency without the assent of congress. While Secretary Chandler was at the head of the navy department news reached here that the Greely Arctic expedition was in a perilous condition, and that relief was imperative without a moment's delay, and it is now a matter of history that if the relief party had been 24 hours later in reaching Greely and his men, the latter would have succumbed from starvation. None of the naval ships at the time were available.

Bought the Bear.

The Bear was offered for sale, however, and Secretary Chandler closed the contract for its purchase, stating at the time if congress failed to ratify the purchase and make the appropriation necessary for the purchase price, he would hold himself personally responsible to the contractors. The Bear was successful in its relief mission and congress promptly ratified Mr. Chandler's course by appropriating for the ship. She is now in the government service as a revenue cutter on duty in Alaskan waters. It is said that the same course of procedure will be followed in case of emergency at the present time.

WORK ON MONITORS.

Eight Old Fighters Will be Put Into Shape to Again Serve Their Country.

Philadelphia, March 5.—Work was begun today on the old monitors which, for years, have been lying at the League Island navy yard. There are eight of these old fighters, the Nahant, Lehigh, Jason, Montauk, and Catskill, each of 875 tons displacement, and the Kanocas, Mahopac and Manhattan, of 2100 tons displacement.

Men were placed at work in the interior of the monitors. The machinery of the vessels will need but little attention. It is said that the monitors will be hauled into the main channel, so that it can be ascertained just how they will respond to the working of their machinery. While this test is being made, the turrets will be turned and the guns put into operation. In the turret of each monitor are two 15-inch smooth bore guns, capable of throwing a 500 pound projectile.

It was reported at League Island navy yard this evening that Commandant Casey has received orders from the navy department to send the cruiser Columbia south as soon as possible. The Columbia will be ready to leave the yard by the 15th inst.

The tug Samoset, now at League Island, it is said, will accompany the Columbia, and will probably be used as a dispatch boat by the squadron at Key West.

NAVY MOVEMENTS.

No Change in Plans for Sending Warships With Supplies to Eastern Cuba.

Washington, March 5.—It is asserted positively at the state department that there has been no change in the plans for sending the Montgomery and Nashville to eastern Cuba ports with relief supplies for the reconcentrados. It had been suggested that the offer of a merchant steamer from New York to take some of these goods to Cuba would relieve the naval vessels from the performance of this onerous task, but the declaration from the state department ensures the execution of the original programme, and the ships named will sail for Matanzas and Sagua La Grande as soon as the goods arrive at Key West from New York. Reports that have come to the state department from these places show that terrible destitution exists, probably exceeded nowhere on the island, and the officers of the Montgomery saw for themselves on their recent stop at Matanzas the extent of the misery. It is said by some of the correspondents, of these officers that they all returned penniless from their Cuban cruise, having been so moved by what they saw they gave away all of their ready cash.

Asiatic Squadron.

It was decided this afternoon to abandon the projected order to the flagship Olympia to return to San Francisco from Hong Kong. Without this fine ship the Asiatic squadron would be a group of gunboats and unprotected cruisers, without any great degree of defensive and no offensive force against armored ships. The cruiser Baltimore now at Honolulu has been selected to take the powder to be brought to that port by the Mohican further along to Hong Kong for the vessels of the Asiatic squadron. Whether or not the ship will be attached to the squadron permanently has not yet been determined.

The torpedo boat Winslow, which has been under repairs at the Norfolk navy yard, sailed today for Key West to join the flotilla.

QUARANTINE.

An Issue Which May Cause Trouble Between the Government and the State of Florida.

Washington, March 5.—There is a promise of a new and unwelcome development in connection with the Maine affair, that in the end may lead up to an issue between the government of the United States and the state of Florida if the officials of the state endorse the stand taken by the local officials at Key West. The latter have notified Admiral Sicard that on the first of next month they propose to enforce the state quarantine law against all crafts arriving from outside, as a measure of protection against the introduction of yellow fever. The notice indicates that the law will be applied to the naval vessels, and in view of the serious interruptions such interference with the free movements of his ships would cause, Admiral Sicard has reported the facts to the navy department and awaits instructions.

Delay Intolerable.

The department officials cannot tolerate with equanimity the stoppage of such craft as the Mangrove and the Fern on their errands of mercy, nor delays that may result in the prosecution of the work of the wreckers engaged on the Maine's hull and in the work of the court of inquiry. The president himself probably will communicate with the governor of Florida with a view to securing an abatement of the law so far as it is proposed to apply it to naval vessels, this being the speediest manner of dealing with the case, although it may be stated that the national government has never recognized the right of any local authorities to stop its vessels in case their movement was deemed necessary.

Only a Concession.

The warships have voluntarily submitted to quarantine when returning from any port suspected of infection, but this is asserted to be merely a concession and not the recognition of any lawful right on the part of the state authorities. In view of the fact that the officers on our warships, with the aid of capable surgeons on each ship make it their pride to keep their craft in the most healthful condition, naval officers feel that they may be safely able to run their ships between Havana and Key West without restriction. As an evidence of the care exercised to avoid carrying contagion, the officials point to the fact that without suggestion from any of the health authorities of Florida, Admiral Sicard caused the wounded survivors of the Maine disaster to be detained for several days at Tortugas before allowing them to go to Key West.

NO TROUBLE EXPECTED.

United States and Florida Officials Will Not Conflict.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 5.—Secretary Mathews, of the state board of health, says that if any conflict shall arise between Florida and the federal authorities over the enforcement of the quarantine on April 1, it will be due to the federal authorities and not to those of this state. The Florida state law provides for the enforcement of quarantine on May 1, but as a matter of exigency, the state board of health is empowered to pass rules that shall have the force of statute law. At the last meeting, which was held in January, upon the advice of Secretary of the Treasury Gage, acting upon the suggestion of Surgeon General Wyman, the state board of health passed the April first rule, and has since instructed its agents at various Florida ports to enforce it.

Surgeon General Wyman made the suggestion under the opinion that danger from infection by yellow fever should be guarded against earlier this year than last. The governor of Florida has no jurisdiction over the state board of health further than to call it together. This may be done if the circumstances warrant, and probably will be done if the president so requests, for the state and its officials have always displayed a liberal acquiescence in federal requests, especially in a matter of extraordinary exigencies.

Governor Bloxham, who was seen in St. Augustine tonight, said that he had heard nothing from President McKinley or other Washington officials relative to abrogation of restrictions of state quarantine law so far as it applies to vessels. He said that if he received such a request he would at once confer with the state health authorities. He declined to anticipate what such action would be but there is no possibility of conflict between the United States and Florida officials.

MORE COAL.

Contract Closed by Secretary Long for Delivery of 10,000 Tons a Day for 10 Days at Key West, Shipments to Commence on or Before April 1.

Pittsburg, March 5.—The Post tomorrow will say:

The United States government by Secretary John D. Long of the navy department, has just closed a contract with Peale, Peacock & Kerr, coal operators in the new Pittsburg district, for the delivery at Key West within 10 days of 100,000 tons of steamer coal. This contract is unauthorized by congress, but is made under the emergency clause, which permits the heads of national departments to make large expenditures on the national credit without specific authority when the occasion arises therefor. The contract calls for the delivery of 10,000 tons of coal per day at Key West for 10 days, shipments to commence on or before April 1st.

The order given the firm of Peale, Peacock & Kerr is of the rush kind and is similar to the contract closed with the Pocahontas coal people and the firm of Rhodes & Berg[illegible].

MAINE SURVIVORS.

Those Fit for Duty Were Distributed Among Other Ships.

Key West, March 5.—The Mallory steamer Tampasas, which sailed for New York today, has on board five survivors of the Maine. They are Master at Arms Load, Cook, Schwartz, Toplitz, Rundia and two stewards. They will be taken to the receiving ship Vermont and from there will be transferred to other ships.

All the other marines and other sailors of the Maine now here and fit for duty were today distributed among the vessels of the fleet. The commission and warrant officers of the Maine have not yet received orders, but it is said that the orders are here and as soon as the naval court of inquiry definitely announces that it will not recall the officers, they will be ordered to their homes, on leave of absence.

A Popular Subscription.

A subscription has been raised throughout the fleet for the relief of the families of the victims of the Maine disaster. Every enlisted man on board the cruiser New York has given $5 out of his month's pay in spite of the endeavor to limit the subscription to $2. The men say they fear the congressional appropriation will be some time in reaching the families of the dead of the Maine.

The Marblehead, Montgomery, Iowa, New York, Detroit and Nashville, in the harbor, have each received a contingent of the Maine's survivors while the Texas and Indiana, at the Tortugas, have also added a few survivors of the disaster to their muster rolls. Forty men in all were distributed among the fleet.

There are 15 of the Maine's enlisted men still here, and it is expected all of them will be able to report for duty within two weeks.

SPANISH THEORY.

Attache of the Legation at Washington Says That Cubans Under Arrest Have Confessed.

Denver, March 2.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

An attache of the Spanish legation has evolved the latest theory regarding the cause of the Maine disaster. He is quoted as saying that Du Bose, now in charge of the legation, has received from Captain General Blanco proofs that the Maine was blown up by a party of four insurgent sympathizers; that the men are now in Moro castle, and have been tortured into a full confession; that the evidence has been sent to Madrid, and that General Blanco has advised that it be kept secret until the report of the court of inquiry is made, when it will be officially laid before our government, and if necessary the men who have confessed to the crime will be produced and made to verify their confession.

The four men under arrest are said to be the same who aided Karl Decker to rescue Senorita Cisneros from confinement in Havana, and have long been shadowed by Spanish detectives. They have also confessed to participation in that affair.

There is grave apprehension here in many quarters over the result of ending the cruisers Nashville and Montgomery to Cuban ports with supplies for the starving people. The utter depravity of Spain in all her dealings is considered as ample ground for fear that "accidents" may happen to these vessels while in Cuban waters, but Secretary Long scoffs at the idea. At the same time it is known that Admiral Sicard has been instructed to see that the most extraordinary precautions are taken by every commander of a federal vessel while in Cuban ports. The cruisers will keep their search lights in motion all night, and none but boats of Spanish officials and American consuls will be allowed to approach the cruisers during their stay there, which will be as brief as possible.

Despite Secretary Long's statement regarding the Maine yesterday, his failure to send a warship to take her place at Havana is regarded not only as belying his words, but as having a significance hourly growing more intense.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Work at Key West Finished—Waiting Instructions as to When to Return to Havana.

Key West, March 2.—The court of inquiry convened shortly after 2 o'clock and went out to the barracks, where all the survivors of the Maine were mustered. The men were asked if they had any charges or further statements to make. Not a word came from the ranks and after a whispered consultation the work of the court of inquiry at Key West came to an end.

The stenographers were kept busy during the rest of the afternoon and caught up with their notes of the testimony. The proceedings at the barracks lasted about an hour only and were conducted with great [illegible].

Judge Advocate Marix, in reply to an inquiry, said that so far as he knew, the court had no more work to do at Key West.

When this dispatch is sent, early this evening, the Mangrove is lying at her dock with steam up, but it is said on good authority that the court will not leave until tomorrow. They are awaiting instructions from Admiral Sicard from Washington as to whether they shall return at once to Havana.

Apparently [illegible] information during the Key West session which could help explain the explosion.

[illegible] from Georgia.

Portland [illegible] of [illegible] of provisions for the starving Cubans. The provisions will be taken to New York and from there they will be sent by steamer to Cuba.

[illegible]

Daily Skirmishes in Matanzas, Havana and Pinar de Rio.

BATTLES IN OTHER PROVINCES

Cuban Forces Particularly Active in Santiago De Cuba, Puerto Principe, and Santa Clara—Messenger has been Sent to Washington by Gomez with Full Information Regarding Insurgent Field Organization.

New York, March 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

A report has been received of the landing of a very large expedition, almost in Matanzas harbor. It is believed to be that taken on the Dauntless by "Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien. The supplies were taken charge of by rebel cavalry, numbering 800. They were attacked by 800 of General Molinos soldiers. It is reported that the rebels refused battle and successfully escaped with the supplies, absolutely without loss. Reports of insurgent activity continue to come into Havana and greatly exasperate the public, although every attempt is made to suppress the facts. Rebels are especially active in the provinces of Santiago De Cuba, Puerto Principe, and Santa Clara. Jiminez Castellano, in recent battles in Vueltas, Sarto, Caminos, Najosa, Managuaco and Peralejo, could no more than hold his own, and eventually was compelled to retreat to Puerto Principe and Santa Clara, losing several officers and 57 privates, and having two lieutenants and 229 privates wounded.

Spanish columns under General Voda Rey and Colonel Lopez Ontega on February 21 were surprised and vigorously attacked by Cubans of Garcia's command. The Spanish were thrown into confusion and after an attempt to reform their lines fled precipitately, leaving Captain Avellarda and 17 privates dead on the field. The rebels captured 30 wounded Spaniards.

Near Holguin, on the same day, General Torres, with 800 men, defeated the combined forces of General Ballesteros and the marine infantry under Captain Fernandez Colombo, killing 29 and wounding Captain Colombo, Major Rivero and 38 privates.

Daily Skirmishes.

Skirmishes are of daily occurrence in the provinces of Matanzas Havana and Pinar Del Rio. So often have rumors been circulated that the rebels were about to attack La Esperanza again that the guard has been doubled.

General Bellito, with 800 well-armed men, has crossed the trocha from Principe, and guided by Chucho Monteagudo, is advancing toward Matanzas. At Neuva Paz, a new band has been organized by Colonel Comejo formerly under Cuervo, who surrendered a few weeks ago.

Comejo refused to surrender and has been doing execution the past week with 200 of Cuervo's presentados, who armed themselves and went out from Spanish camps.

Dynamite bombs were exploded February 20 on the Holguin railroad, destroying the track and causing great alarm, although there were no lives lost.

Captain Sigsbee has received a letter written by General Jacinto Hernandez, expressing sympathy for the loss of his ship and crew. General Hernandez feared to address Captain Sigsbee personally, as it might be misunderstood, so he addressed his letter to an American who is in the field with Gomez. The letter was then forwarded to this city. Following is a translation:

Words of Sympathy.

"Distinguished Friend—Sad news that your great nation mourns has reached us, and I feel full of sympathy for the noble American people, and I deem it my duty to address a few lines to you in order to express the deep sorrow I feel, and that is felt by all my command, because of the foul work planned and executed by the vile and hypocritical Spaniards. For the sake of mankind and civilization I hope this foul crime will not remain unpunished. That would be a terrible blot upon American history. I avail myself of this opportunity to confirm expressions of sincerest esteem and the high opinion of you by this brigade."

A messenger left Gomez's camp early last week and is now proceeding to Washington, carrying full data and details of the insurgent field organization. In case hostilities break out General Gomez expects to co-operate with the American fleet, and for this reason desires that American officers shall have full knowledge of the rebel forces, and equipment. It is understood here that Gomez will offer to relinquish his command to any American general who may be sent from Washington.

A letter received at noon today from a Herald correspondent in the field near San Antonio De Las Vegas, dated February 27 brings news of a six-hour fight near the town of Tagaste in the hills. No details have been received, but it is known that the insurgents held their post, forcing the troops to retire. The correspondent writes:

"We all have been wondering how the political situation appears in Havana. It is now more than a week since we had any news. Spaniards in neighboring towns have been drinking many toasts to Satan's new visitors."

NO EUROPEAN AID.

Powers Would Not Interfere Between Spain and America.

New York, March 2.—A special to the World from London, says:

The suggestion in certain New York dispatches that in the event of war between the United States and Spain the latter may receive active cooperation from some unnamed European power, is treated with extraordinary incredulity in political circles in London.

A World representative discussed the question in the house of commons lobby with several members of parliament who are acknowledged authorities on foreign affairs. All concurred in expressing the opinion that should war break out between the United States and Spain in relation to Cuba both powers would have a fair field and no favor [illegible].

Sir Charles Dilke, the highest unofficial authority on such questions in English politics, has already [illegible] the difficulty between Spain and the [illegible] that no European power would interpose.

He refused that view. "Nothing has occurred to alter my opinion. In [illegible] I cannot believe that war is likely to take place. No European power has any direct interest in helping Spain."

Thomas Gibson Bowles, M. P., who had just delivered a long and able speech in the house of commons on the far east imbroglio, said:

"I should think it most unlikely that any European power would interpose to help Spain or otherwise. I don't see what power is to do so, or why any power should do so. There is no European interest touched by this Cuban business that would tempt any country to meddle with it."

These statements indicate the general trend of opinion here which, while regarding the possibility of war as remote, treats such an eventuality as purely an affair for the two countries concerned.

It is right to add, however, that this skepticism about the possibility of war is not shared in diplomatic circles.

A leading member of the St. James club where diplomatists principally gather, states that an official belonging to the Spanish embassy said to a circle of friends:

"A rupture may take place any day, Spain being more likely to bring it about even than the United States. The position of the Spanish government is becoming intolerable and the instant our cabinet becomes convinced that the United States really means war, Madrid will force the situation to a head."

CUBA WORSE THAN ARMENIA.

Opinion of a New York Gentleman Who Has Seen Both Countries.

New York, March 3.—W. W. Howard, of this city, returned from Cuba today on the steamer Vigilancia.

"I was in Armenia with Clara Barton," said Mr. Howard, "but nowhere in Armenia did I see such suffering and famine as I have witnessed in Cuba among the pacificos and reconcentrados. Men women and children are so emaciated from privation that their ribs and bones almost come through their shriveled skins. If ever people needed relief it is those wretched reconcentrados. The insurgents are well dressed, well armed, well horsed and well groomed—indeed, they are sleek. Cuba has been laid waste. Grass and weeds grow where once the highest civilization existed."

Mr. Howard said that he was on the wharf at Havana when the Maine blew up. He heard two explosions, a dull one followed by a louder one, which shook the ground and nearly stunned him.

J. J. Murphy another passenger on the Vigilancia, said:

"I am positive that there were two explosions. The first one was muffled, but the second was stunning in its loudness."

NEAR THE END.

New England Cotton Mill Strike Is Believed to Be Almost Over.

New Bedford, Mass., March 5.—The end of the seventh week of the strike in this city finds the operatives very much disappointed because affairs are not going to suit them. The funds of all the unions, except the spinners, have been reduced to almost nothing and even the union members have to depend upon outside relief to a great extent. While the union members have pulled together pretty well all through the strike, a rupture is promised soon on account of the weavers' fines question. The weavers have made the fines question the primary consideration in the strike situation, and the manufacturers have declared that they would not listen to any terms of settlement as long as the weavers stuck to the fines issue. This has blocked any action toward a settlement that the other four unions might have been induced to take, but now the weavers have agreed on some form of proposition to be presented at the joint conferences of weavers, manufacturers and state board of arbitration.

President Gompers' visit here yesterday did not result in any assistance being promised by the Federation of Labor, and according to the strike leaders statement this was the only resource the operatives had to depend upon to secure funds with which to fight the matter to a finish.

The collections from the outside this week will not amount to any more than they did the week before, when less than $500 was raised. This amount is only a drop in the bucket for 8000 to 10,000 idle operatives, and under the circumstances only one end can be seen—the strikers will have to return to work. The operatives talk this around among their friends, and, while the labor leaders will not admit that the strike is nearly over, it is thought next week will see its end and that the mill gates will be opened one week from Monday.

STRIKE OFF.

Biddeford Cotton Mill Operatives Will Resume Work.

Biddeford, Me., March 5.—The strike at the Pepperill and Laconia cotton mills here has been declared off and the operatives will resume work under the promise that the mills will not be the last to restore the old rate of wages. About 3,500 hands are affected.

LUETGERT BROKE DOWN.

Closing of the Prison Gates at Joliet Was Too Much for Him.

Chicago, March 5.—Adolph L. Luetgert was today taken to the penitentiary at Joliet, to which he has been sentenced for the term of his natural life.

Luetgert received with a smile the command to prepare for the trip to Joliet, and left the jail in apparently excellent spirits. He was followed by the cheers of many of the jail prisoners, who shouted their good wishes after him. The prisoner was taken down by Jailer Whitman alone. He seemed at first to be glad of his release from jail and laughed and joked on his way to the train. He broke down when the prison gates closed upon him. He sat in the warden's office with tears rolling down his face, unable to say a word.

Will Make No Concessions.

Ottawa, Ont., March 5.—The passage of the Alaska homestead bill by the United States senate and withdrawing of the bonding privileges from Canada in that district unless certain concessions are obtained from the Canadian government in return, have stirred up much feeling here and the result will likely be that the Canadian railway will be built from Telegraph creek right through to Fort Simpson on the British Columbia coast so as to avoid the difficulties being created at Fort Wrangel. No concessions, it is said in official circles, will be made by Canada for a right which has been given her by the treaty, namely, the free navigation of the Stickeen river for commercial purposes.

Rhode Island Defense.

Newport, R. I., March 5.—Three carloads of [illegible] have arrived here for the mortar batteries at Fort Adams and the 10-inch breech-loading rifles at Dutch Island. Mortar carriages and rifles are expected early next week and will be mounted as soon as possible. A consignment of torpedo supplies for defense in Narragansett bay has also arrived.

Montana Pioneer Killed.

Helena, Mont., March 5.—Emanuel Redding, a well known pioneer, was killed by a fall of rock in an extension of the King [illegible] near Clancey last night. His body was found in the bottom of the shaft today. Mr. Redding was the owner of the King Solomon and Old Dan Tucker, two of the best known properties of the district.

[illegible]

Officers in Cripple Creek have Six Persons Under Arrest For Recent Thefts and Robberies.

DETECTIVES CLAIM A STRONG CHAIN OF EVIDENCE

Arrests Only the Beginning of General Clean-up.

DOZEN MORE TO FOLLOW

Bold Gang of Criminals Believed to Have Been Run Down.

CHARGED WITH MANY CRIMES

They are Believed to have been Implicated in the Orphan Bell Hold-up, Robbery at the Door of the National Hotel, Holdup of the Monte Carlo Saloon, Robberies at the Last Dollar and Lillie Mines and Many Another Similar Deed—Have Not Hesitated to Attempt Murder—One Woman and an Old Man Charged with Aiding and Abetting the Lillie Holdup—Detectives are Now After Receivers of the Stolen Ore—They Say They Will Fill the Cells at Canon City With a Regiment of Thugs.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 4.—One of the most daring and successful gangs of thieves and holdups which ever infested any community has been operating in the Cripple Creek district for the past six months, and for that length of time the officers have been working quietly but persistently until at last they have closed in and have six persons under lock and key, whom they charge with much of the high-handed deviltry committed among the mines of the district. C. H. Thompson, John Munsey, William Schuck, Mrs. William Schuck, Sam Deardoff and Stanley E. Fincher are now in the city jail charged with theft and robberies galore. The Pinkertons, the sheriff's office and the city police force have worked together on these cases, and it is claimed that they have a chain of evidence so strong that they are sure of their men.

Fit for a Dime Novel.

The story of the hunt and capture is a long one and involves many a passage of crime and bloodshed, of patient work by detectives, and cunning devices of thieves fit for a dime novel of the most lurid character, and yet every word of which would be true as gospel. The work has all been done at the instigation of a combination known, among those who know anything about it, as the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' association. The actual ferreting has been done by the Pinkerton National Detective agency, of the field work of which Assistant Superintendent John C. Fraser has charge. In the final work the Pinkertons were ably assisted by the police and the sheriff's men, for whom the detectives have the warmest praise.

A Good Start Made.

The first work of the Pinkertons in this field was the arrest and conviction of the Vaneck gang of ore thieves and holdups. This gang had headquarters at Victor, with branches at Cripple Creek, Altman and other points, and numerous cabins in the hills. Lou Vaneck, his brother Frank, Roger Wilkes and Jack Jones were arrested, convicted, and are now serving terms in the state penitentiary at Canon City. Their removal cleared the moral atmosphere for a time, but it left an open field for the next gang of thieves. Since their organization the new gang has perpetrated many a bold outrage and many another one which has never been known except to the men who were robbed and the officials to whom the report was made.

Orphan Bell Holdup.

One of these was the holding up of the Orphan Bell mine. The story will be recalled of how the masked robbers entered the door at midnight and drove the miners and engineer down the shaft, after which they made off in safety with ore worth several dollars a pound. Another bold robbery was the one committed at the very door of the National hotel in this city last October, when two men leaving the hotel were held up and compelled to hand over a sack containing $200 in cash. Still another brazen deed was the holding up of the Gillett hotel when the town marshal himself was present and was forced to contribute with the rest of the unfortunates. Everybody also, remembers the holding up of the Monte Carlo saloon in this city only a little over a week ago.

A Daring Deed.

One of the most daring deeds laid at the door of this gang and one which the officers say they can successfully bring home to them is the robbery of the Last Dollar mine Sunday, February 20. Shortly after midnight on that date two masked men held up the engineer of that mine, gained entrance by means of the window, one holding the engineer under a Winchester while the other crawled in. They robbed the mine of two sacks of very high grade ore which was kept in the engine room under the eye of the engineer to prevent it from being stolen. Not only was the ore taken but the robbers were so bold and so confident that they showed their contempt of the law and how little they feared detection by compelling the engineer to take one of the sacks on his back and carry it nearly to Victor for them, keeping him under a gun all the way with the purpose of deliberately murdering him if he made any resistance or outcry.

Lillie Robbery.

Another bold and defiant deed was the holding up of the bookkeeper of the Lillie mine on the night of February 23. On that occasion the bookkeeper, who lives in a little cottage near the mine, was about to retire for the night. His door was not fastened and two masked men entered and made him hold up his hands. They began to go through his pockets but in an unguarded moment they gave him an opportunity to strike for liberty. He wrenched the gun from the hand of the nearest robber and they were seized with a panic by the unexpected turn of affairs and fled after attempting to kill him.

These deeds and many another which probably cannot be fixed upon them in court this gang stands accused of. They have not hesitated to attempt murder when it has served their purpose and they have been as cold-blooded and calculating as any bloodthirsty organization that ever infested any community. Last Sunday the detectives began to close in on their men. Superintendent Fraser was backed and received able assistance from Undersheriff Frank Boynton and Chief of Police Williams and his men.

The First Arrest.

On the date above mentioned the officers arrested C. H. Thompson in Victor on a charge of ore stealing. Thompson is of English birth, having come to Denver when he was quite young. He is a tramp cook and has worked all over the country. The same day John Munsey was arrested in Victor charged with ore stealing, and also with being one of the men who held up Bookkeeper Vaughan at the Lillie mine as stated above. Munsey was formerly in Pennsylvania but years ago came west, locating in Montana. He is an engineer and had charge of the machinery on various mines in Montana. He came to this district in March, 1897, and has been in Victor all the time except about three days.

Schuck an Old Timer.

Last Monday, February 28, William M. Schuck was arrested at Victor charged with holding up the bookkeeper at the Lillie mine, and he is also suspected of holding up the engineer at the Last Dollar mine as already related. Schuck is an old-timer in this district. He is a gambler, and the police say is one of the very sharpest short card men in the country. On Wednesday night, March 2, Schuck's wife was arrested at their home just below the Lillie mine. She is charged with aiding and abetting in the Lillie hold-up. On Thursday, Samuel Deardoff was arrested charged with offenses similar to those of Mrs. Schuck. Deardoff is an old man and a prospector. He has spent much time about the saloons of Victor and always has a lease to sell. The last arrest up to date was that of Fincher, arrested at Victor charged with ore stealing. He is a miner, an assayer and a surveyor. He came from Pennsylvania and his home at present is at Breckenridge.

The officers say that these arrests are only the beginning of a general clean-up of a gang of thieves, thugs and hold-ups, such as was made when the Vaneck gang was rounded up. The detective agency has a dozen more arrests to follow. They are now after the receivers of the stolen ore. The Cripple Creek Mine Owners' association is hot on the trail of the hold-ups and the Pinkerton men say that when this campaign is over there will be a full regiment of thugs in the cells at Canon City.

WHAT THEY WANT.

Senator Teller Presented a Number of Petitions, Timely and Otherwise, from Colorado.

Washington, March 4.—Senator Teller today presented a number of petitions, among them being the following:

From the directors of the Colorado Humane society favorable to the anti-vivisection bill.

From the Pueblo County Medical society, against the same bill.

From the Aspen trades assembly, for a postal savings bank system.

From the miners' union of Colorado, protesting against the anti-scalping bill.

From the chamber of commerce of Colorado Springs, for the passage of the Loud bill.

From the Citizens' league of Arapahoe county, for the maintenance of the present civil service system.

From the Cripple Creek trades assembly, protesting against competition of government employes with civilians.

From the Victor trade assembly, regarding prison, anti-injunction, eight-hour and seamen legislation.

From the Colorado society of Sons of the Revolution, for the preservation of old Fort Ticonderoga.

From the Glenarm Christian Endeavor society of Denver and the Olathe Baptist church, for anti-cigarette legislation.

From the following W. C. T. U's: East Pueblo, Paterson (Pueblo), Central (Denver), Idaho Springs, Buena Vista, Montrose and Olathe, regarding the sale of liquors in government buildings, the transmission through the mails of newspaper discriptions of prize fights, a Sabbath law for the national capital, the protection of girls, lottery messages by telegraph, and state anti-cigarette laws.

Klondike Relief Abandoned.

Washington, March 3.—The senate committee on military affairs today decided to recommend the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the abondonment of the expedition for the relief of the miners in the Klondike region, which was authorized last December. The resolution provides for the sale of both the reindeer and the supplies purchased for the expedition. There was a suggestion that the reindeer brought here from Norway could be utilized by the interior department but the committee took the view that the animals should be sold in preference to holding them for any department of the government.

INTERVENTION IS INEVITABLE.

Consensus of Opinion in England Regarding the Outcome of the Cuban Question.

(Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.)

London, March 5.—Now that time and opportunity for reflection have been allowed by a temporary cessation of the patriotic and bellicose statements which, since the wreck of the Maine, have been the chief feature of the special cable dispatches from the United States, Englishmen are beginning to realize the depth of the pro-Cuban feeling in the United States, with which the thoughtful element here cordially sympathizes, although they still believe the Maine inquiry will absolve Spain from complicity in the disaster.

Preparing for Action.

An impression, almost amounting to conviction prevails that public opinion will compel the government of the United States to acknowledge the Cubans as belligerents and to intervene between Spain and Cuba. The very calmness and patience of the people of the United States tends to confirm the convictions here that Americans have become aware their government is preparing to satisfy the country's aspirations when the auspicious moment arrives. Every one in this country acknowledges the dignity and self-possession with which the cabinet of President McKinley has been handling this most difficult affair, and this attitude of the United States government had great effect in influencing opinion on this side of the Atlantic.

A Friendly Attitude.

Americans express themselves as being much gratified at the friendly attitude which the British government has evinced toward the United States. By advice of the British government, ship builders and dealers in munitions of war still insist, practically, upon cash payments in the case of all orders booked by Spain. It seems that the Spanish embassy, when bargaining with the ship building and other firms, indirectly suggested that Great Britain sympathized with Spain. This came to the ears of the British government and the latter lost no time in putting the firms which are in the habit of doing government work on their guard. Another rumor which has decidedly [illegible] the Americans was that the government had succeeded in obtaining control of the principal Spanish harbors and their defenses.

Calm Before Storm.

In short, both Americans and Englishmen have about concluded that the present calm has been brought about by President McKinley in order to allow the completion of preparations for defense and for possible action, and few people here will be sorry when a decision is reached and the long-standing tension is ended.

Operators on the stock exchange are inclined to leave American securities alone until the crisis is settled. They burned [illegible] during the past week, the [illegible] being that London [illegible] to New York, and [illegible] although there is no doubt as to the [illegible] the struggle [illegible] the United States [illegible] London [illegible] not likely to be [illegible].

The Statist's Comments.

An exemplification of the feeling here is contained in a long article published by the Statist. After complimenting President McKinley, whose powers are, perhaps, greater than those of any European sovereign, upon having exhibited admirable firmness of character and independence of judgment, the Statist points out that however strong the president may be, he is finally to obey the will of the people.

Continuing, the Statist says:

"It would be the gravest mistake to suppose that, because the jingoes, who have discredited themselves by reckless charges which they were unable to substantiate, have failed to move the president, public sympathy for the Cubans, which is very real and very widespread, will also fail."

Financial Aspects.

Commenting upon the financial aspects of the situation the Statist says:

"The withdrawal of gold for New York at this season of the year is noteworthy, and [illegible] others therefore a corroboration of the belief that 'most of the recent speculation in American securities conducted by the United States was financed by the New York banks, hence the latter are now in no position to part with much money to the agricultural districts without calling in loans.'"

Continuing, the Statist says:

"Another circumstance has powerfully contributed to the stringency. If there should be war, the expenditure would be upon an enormous scale, and the government would have to borrow immense sums to meet this enormous expenditure. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the banks were taking precautions and were increasing their holdings of gold."

Both Expect War.

The Spectator believes that both Washington and Madrid "expect war, without desiring it," and "both are arming as rapidly as they can," and, that "both are cogitating upon possible alliances, Spain with France and Russia, and America with Japan, which can double the American fleet at a few hours' notice if Russia permitted."

The Spectator continues:

"Great efforts are being made on both sides to be in time, by McKinley because the arsenals are not full, and by Premier Sagasta because he must elect a liberal parliament."

"The French foreign office dreading a financial crash in Paris is suggesting mediation; but it will, in the end, make a mistake in threatening a people who at heart believe there is nothing strong in Europe except Great Britain."

An Offer Declined.

The consul general of Spain is responsible for a curious advertisement which has appeared in the London newspapers, calling upon Spanish deserters, fugitives and youths who have not yet drawn lots for military service, to come to the consulate and acquaint themselves with an important royal decree of pardon which concerns them.

Thus far there has been no response.

Carlist Outbreak Threatened.

The pastoral letter of Cardinal Cascajares, archbishop of Valladolid, has added another danger to the long list threatening Spain, by giving such a boom to Carlism that no student of Spanish history would be surprised were an outbreak to occur shortly in the northern provinces. The text of this letter shows that it practically amounts to a manifesto in favor of legitimism as the sole remedy for the manifold evils existing in Spain. The Carlists are using the manifesto for all it is worth, declaring it to be one of the blackest yet most faithful paintings of the condition of Spain under the reign of Maria Christina.

Comments on the Letter.

The Correo, organ of the Carlists, calls the pastoral letter "an outburst from a soldier's heart suffering for the miseries of the fatherland and indignant at the insults offered to the Spanish flag by the North American merchants, from the heart of an apostle filled with compassion for our brave soldiers fighting and dying without glory, the victims of treachery," and says:

"The prelate clearly points out that the Carlists are the only party with the necessary cohesion, strength and faith to carry on the glorious traditions of Spain."

Even the Liberal Imparcial stoutly commends the cardinal's action.

LONDON TOPICS.

Search Lights and Automatic Guns at Portsmouth.

London, March 5.—The semi-consternation which was created at the time of Prince Henry's visit, when the German warships Deutschland and Gefion suddenly loomed out of the fog without having previously been signalled, has aroused the authorities to a sense of the necessity of taking additional precautions and they are now erecting quick firing guns and searchlights.

At the entrance of Portsmouth harbor there will be a light powerful enough to sweep Spithead and guns will be so placed that ships entering must pass under their muzzles.

New Guns Ordered.

The admiralty has also ordered the prompt delivery of 10 12-inch guns and 21 6-inch quick firing guns of a new pattern, the special features of which are their breech mechanism and a new apparatus for working their primers. The new guns work wholly automatically, and at their firing trials they gave the greatest satisfaction, the round taking only six and a half seconds and eight rounds being fired in 56 seconds. They have a striking power of 5,371 foot tons against 3,217 attainable by the present guns. The officials here claim these are the best results obtained by any naval power.

London Elections.

The result of the London county council elections has been to inflict upon the Marquis of Salisbury's government the heaviest blow it has yet sustained. John Burns' "Scented Dellahs," otherwise the Primrose dames, invaded the slums like a swarm of locusts, but London repudiated the attempt to interfere in her municipal concerns. Lord Rosebery's [illegible] on the women's side has [illegible] intervention on the women's side has led to a significant revival of the rumors that he aspires to resuming the Liberal leadership. It is generally admitted that Sir William Vernon Harcourt's period of probation has been unsatisfactory and many of the Liberals are quite willing to shelve him, now that he will again take up the reins.

The Attack on King George.

After reflection and collation of the stories, the Saturday Review concludes that the seriousness of the attack upon King George of Greece has been greatly overrated. Indeed, it insinuates that the whole affair was engineered with the idea of arousing, as it did, a revolution of feeling in favor of the dynasty.

The Saturday Review compares the known power of the Gras Rifle bullets, capable of piercing eight inches of solid oak, with the slight dent in the metal lamp, and the small mark on the wood work where the bullets struck the carriage, notwithstanding the horses had several slight abrasions, and concludes with congratulating the king that the horses did not bolt, "in which event there might have been some danger."

Trouble Brewing.

If the Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail was well informed in saying that Japan had addressed a note to Russia demanding explanation of the continued occupation of Port Arthur, it must lead, taken in conjunction with the re-fortification of Wei-Hai-Wei, to a recrudescence of the uncertainty, worry and alarm which kept the two hemispheres on tenterhooks at Christmas time. As the Associated Press pointed out on January 22, the diplomats have always dreaded that Japan would take isolated action in defense of Korean neutrality. To this trouble, which seems to be brewing, it attributable the continued dispatch of Russian, French and British reinforcements to the far east.

Evidently Japan is preparing for the struggle which must come some day and which will be the fiercer, the longer it is delayed.

A serious misfortune has occurred to the Cambridge university crew. C. M. Steele, the light blue stroke, has had a sudden attack of gastric influenza.

A BAVARIAN THREAT.

Remarkable Statements Made in the German Reichstag.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Berlin, March 5.—In the reichstag this week during the debate on the reform of the military code remarkable statements were made by Baron Von Hertling, the Bavarian Centralist leader and Count Von Lerchenfeld, the representative of the Bavarian government. Both asserted that if Bavaria was not allowed to retain a separate highest military court there was danger of a very serious crisis. Baron Van Hertling added:

"The separatists have been much strengthened lately, their sentiment being shared not only by the masses, but by the upper and the highest circles."

The minister for war, General Von Gossler, admitted that Bavaria insisted upon separate military courts and thought the question was debatable, which contention, he added, would be supported by the federal and imperial constitution.

The reichstag, like the bundesrath, supported Bavaria's claims.

The Actual Feeling.

At a dinner which the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, gave to the parliamentary leaders, the same evening, he asked the Bavarian representatives what was the actual feeling and received the reply that Bavaria for some time had been decidedly Prussophobic, the regent and the whole Bavarian court sharing this feeling.

In spite of the strenuous opposition of Dr. Miquel, the minister of finance, and the whole government, the Prussian diet has amended the government bill for the relief of the victims of the Silesian floods, increasing the appropriation from 5,000,000 marks to 10,000,000 marks. A number of delegates gave harrowing details of the distress existing and insisted upon the prompt and more generous help. Dr. Miquel denied the urgency of the case, but the house stuck to the amendment.

The Silesian provincial chamber this week, also appropriated 1,000,000 marks for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

Shoemakers' Strike.

There have been large strikes in a number of German cities. In Berlin 12,000 shoemakers have struck for a uniform scale of wages, and it is thought the shoemakers elsewhere will join. The cabinet makers of Hamburg and Algora have struck for nine hours work per day and at Dresden, 8,000 cigarette makers have gone out on strike. There are similar reports from Charlottenburg, Stettin, Koeningsberg and Sorau, and big strikes are impending in the Rhenish mining district. At Baron Von Stumm's request a detachment of troops has been sent to the Saar district to preserve order.

The Prussian government at last realizes, after the year's trial that the Boorse law is a total failure, and it intends to relax its enforcement, as a legislative modification is at present impossible owing to the opposition of agrarians.

Statistics just published show that during 1897, under the new law the prices of cereals in Berlin increased only 10 marks per ton against an average increase of 35 marks per ton at all other grain centers of Europe.

Another Remonstrance.

The United States embassy has addressed another strong remonstrance to the German government calling attention to the unfair methods adopted at many of the revenue stations in regard to the importation of dried American fruit and fruit refuse. The complaints were mainly from the Rhine district. Several carloads were stopped at Kaldenkirchen several weeks ago, on the plea that an expert examination was necessary but the examination has not yet been made. Large quantities of dried fruits have been similarly refused admission into Bonn since February 10. The officials of the embassy point out that such methods are contrary to the wording and to the spirit of the bundesrath decree which deals only with fresh fruits, and they demand redress.

SPAIN'S PURCHASE.

Has Bought Two Cruisers, Will Probably Secure Two More, and Is Negotiating for Several Others, Thus Far Unsuccessfully.

London, March 5.—Spain has purchased two cruisers which the Armstrongs have been building for Brazil, the Amazonas, [illegible] 300 tons and a sister ship, unnamed, of [illegible] and ten guns, each 23 knots, and [illegible] will [illegible].

Spain is also negotiating for [illegible] probably secure two cruisers of a similar type which have been building in France for Brazil.

The Amazonas is ready for launching, and her sister ship will soon be ready.

The Spanish government is also endeavoring to secure guns and large supplies of ammunition in England and on the continent for immediate use.

The government of Spain seems to have funds, for it is understood to be paying a large part of the purchase money in cash, giving good security for the balance, these being the only terms upon which the Armstrongs would deal.

Some weeks ago Spain attempted to purchase ships and supplies in England on credit from prominent firms having close relations with the government, but after inquiries the firms refused to give credit. Since then Spain has raised funds from unknown sources.

Diplomats in London express the belief that French financiers are helping the Spanish government.

It is known that Spain is trying to purchase three other ships which are being built by the Armstrongs but she has not yet succeeded in making a bargain, consequently there is still time if the United States wishes to forestall her.

The United States could forestall Spain in the purchase of other ships building in English continental dockyards.

While Chile denies that any of the ships ordered for that country are for sale, it is believed by naval constructors that Chile's best cruiser, the O'Higgin which is just finished, could be purchased.

JAPAN'S DEMAND.

Immediate and Explicit Statement on Continued Occupation of Port Arthur.

London, March 5.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tien Tsin, China, says: Japan has addressed a note to Russia demanding an immediate and explicit statement on the question of the continued occupation of Port Arthur.

LONDON COUNTY ELECTIONS.

Progressives Made Net Gains—No Notable Incidents.

London, March 3.—The London county council elections have passed off with no notable incidents. The attempt of the Earl of Denbigh to oust John Burns in Battersea failed. Earl Russell, Progressive, was defeated at Hammersmith. Among those re-elected were the Earl of Hardwicke, Baron Monkswell, Sir Horace Farquhar, the Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre and Sir J. Blundell Maple.

The latest returns show that the Progressives have elected 67 of their candidates and the Moderates 40. A recount will be necessary in Chelsea, and the results in the city (proper), Fulham and Wadsworth, will not be declared until tomorrow. Thus far the Progressives show a net gain of 13 seats. The Moderates have gained only two seats in central Finsbury, and this was owing to a split in the Progressive ranks.

The polling showed no marked increase over previous elections, but the return of a number of extreme Socialists is a feature of the result. It is said the Progressives will have a majority of at least 24 in the next county council. In spite the disagreeable sleet and rain, great crowds awaited the results in Fleet street at Battersea and other centers of exciting contests.

Although the Conservative party made strong attempts to infuse politics into the contest resulting in a somewhat increased poll, the increase was not in the direction they desired. The Progressives stood 15,000 votes increase against an increase of 5,000 for the Moderates, thus improving their position almost everywhere in addition to the seats gained.

The Daily News will say tomorrow: "We hope her majesty's government feels comfortable this morning. They deliberately descended into a purely municipal arena and have been soundly thrashed for their pains."

A LITTLE ONE.

Revolution in Venezuela Over Inauguration of Andrade.

Washington, March 3.—The state department has been informed that a small revolution has broken out at Valencia, about 200 miles from Caracas, capital of Venezuela. No details are given.

This is evidently directed against President Andrade, who was only a few days ago inaugurated as the successor to President Crespo.

The navy department was promptly informed of the advices received by the state department, which came from United States Minister Loomis at Caracas. It was stated that there was no necessity for action by the navy department in ordering a warship there, for in anticipation of some trouble in the inauguration of President Andrade the department had arranged the movements of the cruisers and gunboats in the West Indies so that the big cruiser Brooklyn and the gunboat Annapolis reported their arrival at Laguayra, the seaport of Caracas, the Venezuelan capital as the news of the outbreak came. In addition, the gunboats Wilmington and Vicksburg are cruising within little over a day's steaming distance, should their presence be required.

Valencia, where the outbreak occurred, is said to be the second city in Venezuela in importance. It lies inward about 20 miles from Porto Caballa, its port.

Calmness in Madrid.

London, March 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

In contrast with the clamor in America there is almost absolute calm here, and that, too, even on the bourses, where the falls are due to foreign selling. The general opinion is that the United States dare not make the suspicion, which is unsupported by evidence, and is abhorred by European opinion, the pretext for war.

The distress in various parts of the country occupies the public mind far more than American relations. Notwithstanding the reduction in the grain duty, a famine threatens. The Socialists are utilizing the dearth, under the guise of electioneering, as a means of fomenting popular agitation and it would require some overt act of injustice on the part of America to divert public sentiment.

Fresh Spanish Squadron.

London, March 1.—A letter just received here from Madrid says it is definitely reported that a fresh Spanish squadron, destined for Cuba, is being organized at Cadiz. It consists of four ironclads, the Carlos V, Pelayo, Alfonso XIII and another, several gunboats and a transatlantic steamer.

THE FAR EAST.

Russia's Present Attitude is Regarded as Inimical to Peace in the Orient.

Pekin, March 6.—On Friday last Yanno Fuma, the Japanese minister to China, demanded an official signed assurance of the payment of indemnity due next May. The Chinese government instructed its minister at St. Petersburg to urge Russia to evacuate Port Arthur. Russia deferred a decision alleging that the presence of Russian warships at Port Arthur was beneficial to China and favorable to peace in the Orient.

Russia is now opposing the Anglo-German loan.

M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires lodged a formal protest last Thursday and demanded a quid pro quo. The details of the Russian demand are not yet made public, but Russia's attitude is regarded as inimical to peace in the far east.

On Friday M. Gerar, the French minister to China, made a similar complaint, with corresponding demands for compensation in the south.

England and Germany are now regarded as having obtained their legitimate aspirations, and Russia and France desire to secure theirs.

The Chinese acknowledge that the British late loan negotiations were disinterested and calculated to advance China's welfare and maintain her independence.

RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

Peremptory Request that China Surrender Rights.

London, March 7.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says:

Russia has demanded that China surrender to her all sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Ta Lien Wan for the same period, and on the same conditions as in the case of Germany at Kiao Chau. Besides this Russia demands the right to construct a railway under the same conditions as the Trans-Manchurian railway, from Petuna on that line (near the river Sungari) to Kwang Chung Tsu, Mukden and Port Arthur. Five days are given for reply and the agreement must be made and signed within a month.

China Must Yield.

In the event of non-compliance, Russia threatens to move her troops into Manchuria. China will perforce yield.

By this agreement Russia will obtain the right to send soldiers into Leao Tung, ostensibly for the protection of the railway engineers. Russia's assurances that the ports will be open to the world are deceptive, inasmuch as while conforming to these assurances Russia can convert the port either into a second and stronger Vladivostock.

The Times, commenting editorially on the above dispatch says:

"Russia's protest is neither more or less than a thinly veiled demand upon China to abandon the whole of Manchuria and the province of Shin King, which includes the Liao Tung peninsula.

"If China yields these provinces will practically pass away forever, to be incorporated in the czar's empire. While recognizing that Russia's desire for an ice-free terminus for her Asiatic railway is reasonable and legitimate, England cannot assent to the practical absorption of two great and wealthy Chinese provinces."

Rich But Dead.

Victoria, B. C., March 3.—It is said by the steamer Islander from Alaska that [illegible] days ago two Canadian mounted police marched into Skaguay, with two sleds in tow over which were strapped two dead men.

The attention of the mounted police at Tagish was attracted by the dismal howls of a dog. A few moments' search on the trail and the found the bodies of two men who had been frozen on the trail. It is said they were returning Klondikers, and they are reported to have had in their possession $160,000 in paper and gold dust, one $90,000 and the other $70,000. Their name are not known.

Diamond Dies.

Peru, Ind., March 3.—A monster elephant named Diamond, connected with a menagerie here died tonight, from heart disease. He was thought to be the largest elephant in captivity. The manager valued him at $10,000, and thinks he was seven years old when he purchased him, seven years ago.

Warlike Costa Rica.

Colon, Colombia, March 2.—The arrivals from Limon, Costa Rica, today report that preparations for war with Nicaragua are rapidly advancing. Men are enlisting and troops have already been ordered to the frontier.

The mission of the Guatemala peace envoys to the two governments have thus far been unsuccessful.

Bohemian Diet Closed.

Prague, Bohemia, March 2.—In pursuance of an imperial order the Bohemian diet will be closed after today's business.

Brazil Elections.

Rio Janeiro, March 2.—Senor Campos Sales has been elected president and Senor Rosa Ivo has been elected vice president of Brazil by a large majority.

RELIEF NOT NEEDED.

Klondike Expedition Will be Abandoned.

Washington, March 1.—The war department has decided to abandon its expedition for the relief of the miners in the Klondike country, because the conclusion has been reached that no necessity exists for it. Secretary Alger has written a letter to Senator Hawley, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, explaining the department's position and asking that congress take action by joint resolution authorizing the department to dispose of the supplies purchased for the expedition, including the reindeer which have just arrived from Norway, and to abandon the project entirely.

In his letter, Secretary Alger says the conditions on the Yukon have changed so as to render the expedition unnecessary and that General Miles and General Merriam both agree with him. He is also advised to this effect by the Canadian minister of the interior.

No Suffering Expected.

Later advices than those received last December, when the expedition was decided upon, indicate, he says, that the miners are in no danger of suffering, and he thinks that the great crowds of prospectors now going in over Dyea pass will carry sufficient provisions to divide with the miners in case they need assistance.

General Alger expresses the opinion that the reindeer can be sold at a price sufficient to reimburse the government for their cost. He says he has been offered $100 each for 100 of them. This amount is above the cost price. He also states that the interior department is anxious to take charge of the animals. He also asks for authority to sell the supplies purchased for the expedition.

The military committee met today, but did not act upon the request.

Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, March [illegible].—The senate confirmed these nominations today:

To be consuls: J. P. Miller of Indiana, at Calais, France. W. T. Fee of Ohio, at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Torpedo Boat Talbot Tested.

Bristol, R. I., March 2.—The new United States torpedo boat Talbot was today given the first builder's test over the 7 knot course. The trial was in every way a success and it was announced at the close that the boat made the record of 23 knots an hour.

Monday, Feb. 28.

Senate—Hon. Henry W. Corbett was today denied admission to the senate as a senator from Oregon, on the appointment of the governor, by the decisive vote of 50 to 19. Speeches were made today against the admission of Mr. Corbett by Mr. Bacon (Ga.), and Mr. [illegible] in favor of his admission Burrows (Mich.), and [illegible]. After dismission by Mr. Morgan (Ala.) After disposing of the Corbett case, the senate began the consideration of the Alaska homestead and railway right of way bill and had not concluded when it adjourned.

Former Vice President Stevenson was a visitor on the senate floor at the opening of the session.

A bill extending the time for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Yankton, S. D., was passed.

House—The house of representatives today passed the sundry civil appropriation bill after four days' debate. The most important action today was the elimination of an appropriation for representation at the Paris exposition on a point of order.

The sudden change of sentiment in the house which is often witnessed when the members go on record was twice illustrated today. On Friday last the house, in committee of the whole, where there is no record of the vote, knocked out a provision in the bill for an appropriation to pay those who furnish the government with information leading to the conviction of the violators of the internal revenue law and today in committee an extra month's pay was voted to the employes of the house. Both these propositions commanded a very respectable majority in the committee, but when the members voted on roll calls in the house both of them were overwhelmingly defeated. Several minor bills were passed after the sundry civil bill was disposed of.

When the sundry civil bill was taken up the pending amendment, appropriating $1000 for building a road from Natchez to the national cemetery, was adopted.

An amendment requiring the clerks of federal courts in Arizona and New Mexico to report their fees and emoluments annually was also adopted unanimously.

Mr Handy (Dem., Del.) made a point of order against the provision relating to the Paris exposition. The point was debated at some length, and when Mr. Payne, who was in the chair, intimated that he was inclined to sustain it, several members appealed to Mr. Handy to withdraw it.

Mr. Handy insisted that he was actuated by a patriotic purpose in insisting upon a point of order. Thereupon the point of order was sustained and the whole provision went out of the bill.

Mr. Hartman (Sil. Rep., Mont.) offered an amendment offering all the employes of the house an extra month's salary for service during the present session.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, made a point of order against it and vigorously antagonized it. The amendment after some debate was agreed to.

Mr. Cannon demanded separate votes on two amendments—one striking out the appropriation of $75,000 for the payment of those who informed the authorities of violations of the internal revenue laws, and the other granting a month's extra pay to the employes of the house.

Mr. Cannon urged the house to restore the appropriation for the detection of illicit stills. The appropriation was absolutely necessary, he contended, to protect the government revenues in many states, especially in North Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. Cannon said that 250 illicit stills were seized last year, the large majority of them in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. It was natural, he said, that the representatives from those states should fight this appropriation.

By a vote of 103-67 the appropriation was restored to the bill.

Tuesday, March 1.

Senate—Shortly after the senate convened today, Mr. Perkins (Cal.) of the committee on naval affairs presented a favorable report on Mr. Bacon's resolution providing for the erection in Statuary hall of the capitol of a bronze memorial tablet commemorative of the officers and sailors who lost their lives in the Maine disaster in Havana harbor.

The resolution was so amended as to provide for the erection of the tablet at some suitable place in the capitol.

As amended the resolution was adopted.

House—The house of representatives today entered upon the consideration of the Loud bill relating to second class mail matter. The bill is identical with the bill passed by the last congress, but Mr. Loud, its author, offered an amendment permitting the transmission at pound rates of sample copies up to 10 per cent of the bona fide circulation of the newspaper and periodicals. This amendment removes much opposition to the bill. Mr. Loud made an exhaustive speech in its favor, claiming that the government practically paid a subsidy of $10,000,000 to the proprietors of publications which now got access to the mails at pound rates, as the cost of transporting mail and its handling averaged eight cents per pound. Mr. Moon (Dem., Tenn.) spoke in opposition to the bill and Mr. Perkins (Rep., Iowa.) in favor of it. The debate will continue until Thursday, when the vote will be taken at [illegible] o'clock.

Wednesday, March 2.

Senate—As soon as the senate convened today, on motion of Mr. Hale of Maine it went into executive session.

At 12:30 p. m. the senate resumed the open session. The conference report on the pension appropriation bill presented by Mr. Perkins was agreed to.

A bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a public building at Newcastle, Pa., was passed.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) then resumed his speech upon the bankruptcy bill passed by the house.

Mr. Stewart had not concluded at 2 o'clock, when the Alaska homestead and railway right of way bill was laid before the senate and he announced that he would finish his speech tomorrow.

House—The house of representatives spent another day in debate upon the Loud bill relative to second class mail matter. The [illegible] speeches [illegible] attracted little interest. The speakers were Messrs. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio) and Ogden (Dem., La.) in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Bell, Upson (Pop., Kan.), Clark (Dem., Mo.), Brown (Rep., Ohio.) and Lentz (Dem., Ohio.) in opposition to it.

Thursday, March 3.

Senate—In the senate today the resolution providing for a congressional investigation into the murder of the postmaster at Lake City, S. C., and of his family and the burning of his home was laid before the senate.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts sent to the clerk's desk to have read a communication from William Henry Ferris of the Harvard divinity school, giving the proceedings of a mass meeting of colored citizens of Boston, held on February 28, to express abhorrence of the action of the South Carolina mob.

The Alaskan homestead and railway right of way bill was then taken up, and Mr. Turner, Washington, addressed the senate. He recognized, he said, the necessity of some such legislation as that proposed, because 100,000 adult Americans were preparing to go into Alaska, and if the proper transportation facilities were not provided it would be cruel and short-sighted policy. He said he believed the measure proposed by the committee was generally fair and with some amendments would be an excellent bill.

In his opinion the bill sufficiently hedged about the transportation companies, as the restrictions placed upon them by the bill were even more severe than those placed upon them by the general law.

To meet a point advanced by Mr. Turner, Mr. Carter, Montana, in charge of the bill, offered a committee amendment retaining the first section of the house bill except wherein it provides for the approval of the president, and modified the committee amendment with a provision that no entry shall be allowed more than 40 rods along the shores of any navigable water, and along such shore a space of at least 40 rods shall be reserved from entry from such claims.

The committee amendment was adopted.

After the section was amended, Mr. Vest, Missouri, moved to strike out the entire section. He said frankly that he desired to test the sense of the senate on the proposition to extend the homestead laws to the district of Alaska. So far as the construction of railroads was concerned, it would be a most difficult and expensive undertaking. Even if constructors could find valleys for the railroad, they would be met with all sorts of difficulties.

Mr. Vest ridiculed the report made by Rev. Dr Sheldon Jackson upon the agriculture of Alaska.

"Alaska," declared Mr. Vest, "is not an agricultural section and it can never be made one. I speak from personal knowledge and not from government reports."

He said that in that great section, two and a half times larger than the state of Texas and ten times larger than the state of Georgia, there was not a single farm, yet the report of Dr. Jackson pictured the wonderful potatoes and the remarkable cabbages produced there.

Mr. Vest said he knew something of those potatoes and cabbages. The potatoes were large and full of water—nothing else. He saw, he said, cabbages that spread over the ground like the blanket of Sancho Panza and cauliflower that weighed 25 pounds; yet, when they were cut, they contained nothing but water. As to the grasses which Dr. Jackson referred to so eloquently, it was "vegetable blasphemy" to compare them with the blue grass of Kentucky. He thought the purchase of Alaska for $7,200,000 had been made recklessly and heedlessly. Since 1881 it had cost the government $441,000, and the "Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D. and LL. D., missionary to the Aleuts and manager of reindeer, $20,000 for spending his winters in Washington and his summers in Alaska."

The motion of Mr. Vest to strike out the first section was by a yea and nay vote, defeated, 31-15.

Without completing the bill the senate at 5:40 adjourned.

House—The Loud bill to correct alleged abuses of the second class mail matter privilege, which last year passed the house by a majority of 144 to 101, was buried under an overwhelming majority by the house today. The vote was not taken directly on the bill, but on a motion to lay it on the table. By a vote of 162 to 119 the motion was carried. Forty-seven Republicans joined with the Democrats and Populists in accomplishing this result and ten Democrats voted with the majority of the Republicans. The refusal of Mr. Loud to allow a vote on the amendment at the last moment was responsible in a measure for the result, but the strength of the measure undoubtedly waned through the three days' debate.

A bill was passed to authorize the Mississippi, Hamburg & Western railroad to construct a bridge across Bayou Bartholomew, Arkansas.

Friday, March 4.

Senate—After a debate lasting several days, the senate, at 2 this afternoon, passed the bill extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the district of Alaska.

Comparatively little discussion of general interest was created by the bill. Section 13, providing for certain bonding concessions to Canada, in lieu of privileges to be extended by the Dominion government to this country, however, induced a rather lively debate, as it brought into the controversy the old fisheries question on the New England coast which has been pending between the United States and Great Britain for a hundred years.

The statement was made on the floor of the senate that there was every reason to believe that by the passage of the bill the fisheries question could be settled without great effort, as assurances to that effect had been received from a large and influential element in Canada.

The Alaska bill was then laid before the senate, an amendment by Mr. Rawlins, of Utah to section 2 being under consideration.

Mr. Carter, in charge of the bill, moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion prevailed—31 to 17.

The reading and amending of the bill, while long and tedious, was accomplished without awakening any particular interest until section 13 was reported. This provides for the extension to Canada of the bonding privileges on Alaskan trade with Canada at the port of Wrangel in Alaska, on condition that certain concessions are given this country by the Dominion government, among them being the right of our fishermen to enter Canadian ports for the purchase of bait or other supplies.

Mr. Hansbrough (N. D.) said that the committee on public lands was in possession of information that Canada would accept the conditions imposed by the section. He was firmly of the opinion that the Dominion government would yield on the fisheries question in view of the concessions made to it by the bill.

Mr. Turner's motion to strike out the fisheries portion of the section was defeated by a yea and nay vote—34 to 11. The section was adopted without division.

The bill was then passed without division.

The senate at 5:05 p. m., held an executive session and, at 5:20 p. m., adjourned until Monday.

House—In the house two more appropriation bills were sent to the president today, the pension bill and the consular and diplomatic, both of which went through their final stage in the house during today's session.

A special order was then made by unanimous consent setting aside next Friday for the consideration of the bill to pay certain claims approved by the court of claims under the provisions of the Bowman act. The bill carries appropriations aggregating $1,250,000.

During the debate on a minor relief bill, Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.) who was attempting to contrast the promises made by President McKinley in his inaugural address a year ago with their fulfillment, was called to order for not speaking to the question before the committee.

Mr. Payne, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order and an appeal was taken. An interesting parliamentary discussion followed in which the recent ruling of Speaker Reed on this subject and its effect on debate in the house was contested.

The enforcement of the rule against irrelevant debate in the house and in committee of the whole, said Mr. Dingley, was necessary to correct a growing evil and to expedite the public business.

On the appeal the vote was 91 to 91. Mr. Payne announcing the result: "The vote is a tie," said he, "and the chair votes in the affirmative, so that the decision of the chair stands as the decision of the house." (Laughter and jeers on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Handy was then allowed to proceed "in order," and under cover of speaking to the bill, he managed very adroitly to comment upon some of Mr. McKinley's utterances, to the intense amusement of the Democrats.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, it was agreed that when the house adjourned today it would be to meet on Monday next.

At 5 o'clock the house recessed until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills.

At the night session 32 pension bills and nine relief bills were passed, among them being one to pension James E. Rawlins, a son of General John Rawlins, at the rate of $30 per month. Mr. Rawlins suffers from epilepsy and is incapable of earning a living.

An unprecedented incident of the session was the passage of two bills for one individual, William Stephenson Smith of the Eleventh Tennessee cavalry. One bill was for the payment of the bounty earned by this soldier during the war and the other pensioned him at the rate of $12 a month.

At 10:30 the house adjourned until Monday.

A CONSUL CORRECTED.

Canadian Ports and Routes to the Klondike Unduly Extolled.

Washington, March 5.—Senator Wilson, of Washington, called the attention of the state department today to a recent report of Consul Dudley at Vancouver, B. C., in which Canadian ports and Canadian routes to the Klondike were extolled at some length. He said that this report had been used by the Canadian Pacific road as an advertisement to the detriment of American roads and American ports on the Pacific which are doing a large outfitting business for the gold regions of Alaska. The state department has notified Consul Dudley that hereafter his report must not favor foreign interests in competition with those in the United States.

CESSION OF ARID LANDS.

Two Bills Introduced Yesterday by Senator Warren.

Washington, March 2.—Senator Warren today introduced two bills providing for the cession of the arid public lands to the various states in which they are situated. One of the bills cedes all the lands unconditionally, and the other provides for cession after certain preparations shall have been made by the states to redeem the lands, such as the division of each state into irrigation districts, the construction of reservoirs, etc.

The other bill is preceded by a large preamble setting forth the fact that the remaining public lands are practically arid and can be reclaimed by irrigation on an extensive scale which is only possible by state enterprise. This bill conveys all the lands west of the 99th meridian except mineral lands and forest and Indian reservations to the states in which they are located.

NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

House Committee Approves Estimates with Some Additions.

Washington, March 1.—The house committee on naval affairs this afternoon agreed on items of $1,000,000 for the purchase of smokeless powder; $92,000 for the erection of buildings on government ground for the manufacture of smokeless powder, with the necessary machinery and equipment; and $600,000 for equipping the naval militia. The latter item is an increase of $10,000 over the estimates of Secretary Long, and provides for the arms, accoutrements, signal outfits, boats and their equipments and the printing of the necessary books of instruction for the naval militia of the several states, under the naval department regulations. The item for the purchase of smokeless powder is identical with the estimate. Several other items of less importance were also passed on.

Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, March 4.—The senate today confirmed these nominations:

S. W. Berliner, of New York, to be consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands.

W. W. Cobbs, consul at Colon, Colombia; J. R. Spurgeon, of Kentucky, secretary of legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

Captain H. B. Robeson, to be a commander; Captain W. S. Schley to be a commodore in the navy. Also other promotions of minor importance in army and navy.

Committee on Naval Affairs.

Washington, March 5.—The house committee on naval affairs today continued the work of reviewing the naval appropriation bill as framed by the sub-committee. Most of the controverted questions were gone over without action. It is probable that the question of new ships and docks will be taken up before the middle of next week.

First Payment Made.

Washington, March [illegible].—In answer to inquiries made on the subject, it is officially announced that the first payment of $1,000,000 on account of the sale of the government's interest in the Kansas Pacific railroad was made during the present week. The remaining $5,303,000 will be made in four equal instalments in 30, 40, 50 and 60 days from the date of the sale, February 9.

Military Attache at Rio.

Washington, March 5.—First Lieutenant J. H. Shipton, First artillery, has been selected as United States military attache at Rio, Brazil at the instance of Minister Bryan. This will be the first time the United States has maintained a military attache in Brazil.

Notice of Amendment.

Washington, March 1.—Senator Clark today gave notice of an amendment that he will offer to the sundry civil appropriation bill, suspending until March, 1899, the executive order of Feb. 22, 1897, establishing great forest reservations in the states of Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington and South Dakota. He also gave notice of an amendment striking out of the present law prohibiting the survey of forest reservations.

Admiral Matthews Will Retire.

Washington, March 5.—Rear Admiral Matthews will relinquish his duties as chief of the bureau of yards and docks on the 15th inst. He will retire in the autumn and probably will be assigned to duty on the examining or retiring board until that time. Captain Sigsbee and Captain Dickens, the latter being assistant chief of the bureau of navigation, are among the officers talked of for the succession to Admiral Matthews' place on the bureau of yards and docks.

Leader of Marine Band.

Washington, March 2.—Mr. W. H. Santelmann has been enlisted as a musician in the marine corps and designated as leader of the Marine band, to succeed Prof. Fanciulli. He was Sousa's assistant in the band for several years and at present is leader of the orchestra in the Columbian theater in this city.

White's Bill in the Senate.

Washington, March 5.—Senator Mason today introduced a resolution for the relief of the widow of the colored postmaster recently killed by a mob at Lake City, S. C. It is the same as that introduced in the house by Mr. White of North Carolina today, except that the amount is made $10,000.

Discharged With Pay.

Washington, March 5.—Past Assistant Paymaster E. B. Webster, U. S. N., has been discharged from the navy with one year's full pay. He was found unfit for promotion by a naval board recently and the discharge is in accordance with the act of congress. His last service was on the Castine in South America.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IN THE LOCAL FIELD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

J. M. McDonald of Denver is at the Alamo.

Mrs. Mortimer left last night for a visit to Chicago.

D. B. Fairley will return to Colorado Springs today.

Mrs. C. May is now located at 16 East Monument street.

A. L. Foster of Hartford, Conn., is at the Antlers for a day or two.

Mr. John Franklin leaves today for a few weeks' trip to Kansas City.

P. Maxwell, a mining engineer of Idaho Springs, is in the city for a few days.

Frank Smith and O. J. Ballard of Goldfield, came down to the Springs yesterday.

W. M. Mayhew, a prominent business man of Canon City, registered at the Alamo yesterday.

James J. Cone, mayor of Canon City, and a prominent mine owner, was in the city yesterday.

James K. P. Hill of Dexterville, Wis., registered at the Antlers yesterday. He is one of the leading citizens of the town.

W. A. Fenton and wife of Toledo, Ohio, are at the Alta Vista for a few days. They are touring this section of the country.

E. M. Ray, E. P. Smith, John S. Carey, B. B. Turner, R. McConnell and H. B. Fiske of Denver spent yesterday in the city.

W. E. Alexander, a prominent real estate man of Denver, who has land interests in various parts of the state, is at the Alamo.

J. E. Blair of M. S. Rafield & Co., will leave today for a trip to Clear Creek county, where he has mining interests. He will be away for a few days.

A. I. Sonnsheimer, accompanied by his wife and Miss Sonnsheimer, all of Cincinnati, Ohio, are in the city for a few days. They are touring this section of the country.

W. F. French of Silver City, N. M., is in the city for a few days paying a visit to his nephew, James Duffy of Colorado college. Mr. French is stopping at the Antlers.

Count and Countess Pourtales are expected to arrive in the city the latter part of this week or the first of next. They have been traveling in Europe for the past two years.

E. F. Richardson, a prominent attorney of Denver, was in the city yesterday on business. Judge A. E. Patterson was also here. They are of the firm of Patterson & Hawkins.

Mrs. C. J. Graves is suffering from a severely sprained shoulder as a result of a runaway which occurred Monday. He is forced to carry his left arm in a sling and the shoulder bandaged.

Miss S. C. Peck, who has been spending several months in this city, left yesterday for Philadelphia, her home city. She will be gone a couple of weeks and will then return to the Alta Vista.

Licenses to marry were granted yesterday to Albion Kennedy of Topeka, Kan., and Anna L. Newhouse of Kansas City, Harry L. Cooper of Colorado Springs, and Mrs. Hulda Brown of Colorado City.

E. A. Quackenbos, William Cassidy and Ed Walsh were arraigned in police court yesterday morning on a charge of disturbing the services of the Salvation Army. Quackenbos and Cassidy were fined $5 each and Walsh was dismissed.

J. W. Coffey & Co. have just sold their extensive commission business on Huerfano street to Messrs. E. F. Woestman and C. Freiching, who are to be congratulated upon securing one of the best commission businesses in the city. The sale was made through the Ferris-Shapcott agency.

Mr. W. E. Frenaye, formerly city editor of the Gazette, is now associated with the firm of John W. Proudfit & Co., Hagerman building. Mr. Frenaye has a host of friends in Colorado Springs who predict success for him in the brokerage field.

The Texas-Colorado Chautauqua association did not keep the citizens of Colorado Springs in long suspense regarding their opinion of the offer made by this city to secure the session of the Chautauqua. Secretary Hitt of the chamber of commerce yesterday morning received a telegram from President Long of the Chautauqua association to the effect that 100 acres of land between Colorado Springs and Manitou would not secure the summer school for this city.

The fair held at No. 3 Westview place yesterday afternoon for the benefit of St. Stephen's organ fund was a decided success. It was gotten up by George R. Shields and William Bartlett, assisted by Raynor Gardiner, Lawrence and Caroline Lunt, and managed entirely by the children. A neat sum amounting to $25.17 was cleared. The youthful originators of the fair wish to thank their numerous friends for their liberal patronage.

The county treasurer's office is an exceedingly busy place these days. Treasurer Steinmetz and his assistants are kept busy receipting for 1897 taxes and every mail brings large numbers of checks. Mr. Steinmetz states that he has never seen tax collections better, and the indications are that the delinquent list will be smaller this year than ever before. The rush is so great that the work has piled up until it will take several days before receipts for all remittances can be mailed.

Justice Ruby was called upon to officiate at a wedding yesterday. It was the first time such a proposition had presented itself since he assumed the ermine, but he immediately assumed a ministerial air, and after a short but impressive ceremony pronounced the young couple man and wife. The high contracting parties were Albion Kennedy of Topeka, and Miss Anna L. Newhouse of Kansas City.

Theodore Fuller was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out in Justice Ruby's court charging him with assault. The complaint was made by Peter T. Janovitz. It seems that the two men became engaged in an altercation several days ago, and as a result Janovitz was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Fuller. Later the case was dismissed and now Janovitz appears as the complaining witness. Fuller's trial will come up Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. He was placed under a bond of $75.

Big Mortgage Filed.

Miss Flora Teobold, of 528 East Pike's Peak avenue, last night recovered a handsome buff cape with a fur collar which was stolen from her the evening of the policeman's ball. She had told her friends that she would know the garment anywhere and that the first time she saw it she would take possession, regardless of where it might be or who might have it. Last night she made good her word. Soon after 8 o'clock she was walking north on Tejon street in front of Tucker's restaurant, when she espied her cape on a young lady ahead of her. Miss Teobold was accompanied by her sister and she immediately seized a firm hold of the cape and told the wearer to take it off as it had been stolen. The young lady who had it on replied that she had bought the cape at the Bee Hive and would not take it off. Miss Teobold said she could identify it by a tear in the lining. She told her sister to hunt up a policeman and at this the young lady who had the cape began to unhook it. Seeing that Miss Teobold was in dead earnest the garment was surrendered, without further protest. Miss Teobold knows the name of the girl who had her cape and believed before seeing it that she knew where it was, but she refuses to prosecute. After securing the cape she examined the lining and, while the rip had been sewed up, it was perfectly plain to be seen.

Prosperous Woodmen.

At the regular meeting of Pike's Peak camp No. 5, Woodmen of the World, held last night, 27 new members were initiated. The meeting was largely attended and the members of the order exhibited great interest in the work. The local camp is in a most flourishing condition, numbering over 400 members.

A large number of visiting Woodmen from Pueblo, Monument and Falcon were present last evening, including John K. Shireman, head banker of the order, and J. C. Ladshaw, head manager and clerk of camp No. 2 of Pueblo. During the evening 17 new applications for membership were read and considered. The report of the secretary showed that 16 applications had been received during the month of February, 96 examined and 4 initiated.

After the initiation ceremonies the Woodmen entertained their visiting brothers at a delightful lunch at the Club Coffee house.

New Companies.

The Cripple Creek Bakery and Grocery company yesterday filed incorporation papers with the county clerk. The capital stock is $1,000, shares $1 each, and C. E. Buck, Charlotte Buck, M. M. Walker and D. N. Hawkins are the directors.

The Irene Mining and Leasing company has been incorporated by C. E. Busby, J. M. Downing and W. M. Downing. The capital stock is $50,000 and the company will operate in El Paso and Arapahoe counties. The principal office will be in Denver.

Big Mortgage Filed.

A mortgage for $100,000,000!

Such a document was filed with the county clerk and recorder yesterday and it is the largest mortgage ever recorded in El Paso county. The indenture is made between the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company and the Central Trust company of New York to secure an issue of "General Mortgage Gold Bonds of 1988," bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st of each year.

The mortgage or deed of trust is dated January 1st, 1898, and is given for the purpose of securing the issue of bonds for refunding and retiring $62,712,000 worth of outstanding bonds, being in all four several issues and maturing at divers times, at or before maturity. Also for the purpose of providing for the further enlargement, improvement or extension of the property.

The mortgage covers all of the lines of the railway company, owned in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado and in the territory of Oklahoma and in the Indian territory together with the equipment, franchises and appurtenances thereof, and also upon the leasehold interest of the railway company in the Peoria and Bureau Valley R. R. Co., Des Moines and Fort Dodge R. R., Keokuk and Des Moines R. R. and Avoca, Harlan and Northern R. R. Co. The mileage is placed at 3207.62. The mortgage also covers the right and title to use the D. & R. G. tracks from Denver to Pueblo and the U. P. tracks from Limon to Denver.

The bonds are to be issued as coupon or registered bonds. Coupon bonds will be of $1000 denomination and registered bonds shall be for $1000 and $5000. They are to be issued by the board of directors and executive committee at such times and in such amounts as may be required. All to bear interest from January 1st, 1898, and to be payable in gold on January 1st, 1988.

The mortgage covers 86 printed pages and is signed by R. R. Cable, president, and W. G. Purdy, secretary, of the railway company, and F. P. Olcott, president, and B. G. Mitchell, secretary, of the Trust company. It cost $19.57 to record. Copies of the mortgage must be filed in every county through which the road passes.

An Interesting Suit.

The suit of the Mine and Smelter and Supply company vs. The Lucky Guss G. M. company came up in the district court yesterday and is on trial before a jury.

The plaintiff claims that two Kincaid mills were sold to A. D. De Masters for the Lucky Guss company early last year and that the amount of $2790 remains due and unpaid. The defendant claims that the mills were not as represented and have proven unsatisfactory ever since they were installed near Goldfield, therefore he refuses to pay the amount. The trial will be resumed today.

The State Bank of Aspen filed a suit in the district court yesterday against James C. Connor and Ida E. Connor; a money demand for $1109.72.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

C. P. Heini is at Nampa for a few days.

Mr. Verner Z. Reed was in Denver yesterday.

J. W. Ackerman left yesterday for Wichita.

M. B. Carpenter of Denver was in the city yesterday.

H. W. Beal of Denver paid a visit to the Springs yesterday.

C. B. Carter, traveling auditor of the Midland, is in the city.

C. E. Mitchell and wife left last evening for Los Angeles.

Mayor Irvine was confined to his home by illness all day yesterday.

Sig. Neiderberger was at the Antlers yesterday. He registers from Chicago.

James D. Husted of Kansas City is among the tourists in Colorado Springs.

H. H. Stevens and wife of the Alta Vista returned yesterday from Salt Lake.

Mrs. J. B. Gibson will leave today for New York. She will be absent several weeks.

H. W. Blaisdell of Yuma, Ariz., was among the arrivals at the Antlers yesterday.

B. A. Watson returned yesterday from Salt Lake and left immediately for Cripple Creek.

John Abraham of Topeka, Kan., was among the arrivals at the Alta Vista yesterday.

Miss Humble of Kentucky arrived yesterday morning to visit Mrs. Obe Brimfield Caldwell.

J. F. Brady and wife and Mrs. S. H. Kirchberger of Chicago are at the Antlers for a brief stay.

M. M. Van Fleet of Denver, manager of the Cripple Creek sampler, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. O. C. Branhan of 1225 North Weber accompanied by her daughter left yesterday for the east.

The Misses Cable of Chicago are visiting Miss Wagner. They will remain in the city about two weeks.

P. A. Leonard of Denver, editor of the Journal Ores and Metals, is in the city. He is stopping at the Alamo.

Mrs. W. S. Boynton will leave in a few days for Los Angeles, Cal., where she will remain for three or four months. She has been ill for some time and it is thought the change will prove very beneficial.

Col. Geo. W. Willard of Salida, one of the best known mining men of the state, is in the Springs for a few days.

Mrs. Mary Evans will build a residence on North Tejon street above Caramillo, adjoining the new residence of W. G. Grenamyre.

Mrs. Nelson H. Partridge has issued cards for a dance at the Kinnikinnick Wednesday evening, March 9th, in honor of Miss MacKeown.

Mrs. O. N. Stewart, Miss B. Macdonald and Alex. Macdonald are a party of tourists from San Francisco who are at the Alamo for a few days.

H. E. Osborn, one of the leading citizens of Waukesha, Wis., is in the city comparing the climate of Colorado Springs with the water of Waukesha.

John P. Smith of Pawtucket, R. I., was a guest at the Alamo yesterday. He spent most of the day witnessing the attractions of the city in company with Attorney McParlin.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Jameson of Fort Logan are at the Antlers for a few days. They are accompanied by Mrs. O. S. Tower of Ionia, Mich., and Miss Sundberg of San Francisco.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday as follows: James A. Cutler of Salt Lake and Effie M. Cutler of Chicago; Waldo Kennard and Louise H. Martin, both of Colorado Springs.

The Exchange National bank building is receiving a fresh coat of paint, both inside and outside. The interior is finished in a bright color, which adds very much to its appearance.

Building permits were issued yesterday to J. C. Kimsey for a $1500 residence in Johnson's subdivision, and to P. H. Achey for a $1000 dwelling in Cam's addition to Colorado Springs.

The many friends of P. A. McCurdy will be interested in knowing that he is still improving in health and that he will return to Colorado Springs in a few weeks after a visit to Excelsior Springs, Mo.

W. G. Grenamyre of the Colorado Midland railroad has just purchased through the real estate firm of Wortman & Perkins a lot of land on Tejon street above Caramillo on which he will build a residence for his own occupancy.

The installation of officers of Pike's Peak division U. R. K. P. was held last evening, Major F. J. Steinmetz acting as installing officer. The Ute Pass company of Colorado City and Manitou assisted in the exercises, and the company was inspected by Lieutenant Colonel Davis. After the ceremonies were concluded the Knights were delightfully entertained at lunch.

O'Donnell Acquitted.

Jerry O'Donnel, charged with killing Patrick Gildea in a saloon row in Altman, on the 7th of December last, was acquitted in division No. 1 of the district court yesterday before the defense had introduced a witness.

The case was dismissed on motion of the district attorney, who after examining 13 witnesses for the state was satisfied that O'Donnell was justified in his action. Judge Lunt sustained the motion and instructed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty," which was done without leaving their seats.

The evidence in the case showed that sufficient provocation existed for the cutting. All of the witnesses for the people testified to practically the same thing. Their testimony was about as follows: Gildea went into the saloon and began to abuse the barkeeper. O'Donnell asked him what he was doing that for, as the barkeeper was a decent fellow and he had never seen him before. Gildea said he would lick O'Donnel and Jerry said he was from Missouri "and would have to be showed." Gildea proceeded to knock him down and kick him in the face. Then he started in on the barkeeper again. Jerry got onto his feet and took out a pocket-knife. Gildea saw him with it and came at him. He stabbed right and left and jabbed Gildea in the abdomen. Gildea went out and got a rock and knocked Jerry down. He picked up the rock and threw it at Gildea. That ended the row. Gildea had his wound dressed, but the next day went down town drinking and carousing. The day after that he was dead.

Sons of Colonial Wars.

The Colorado Springs chapter of the Sons of the Colonial Wars of the state of Colorado was entertained last evening by Mr. H. B. Daniels. An election of officers for the ensuing year was held and resulted in the choice of H. LeB. Wills as chairman and Lieutenant Anderson as secretary and treasurer.

The society has made arrangements for a meeting place and library in one of the rooms of the Coburn library.

Those present last evening were the following:

H. LeB. Wills, A. Sutton, S. R. Bartlett, F. O. Wood, H. B. Daniels, W. F. Slocum, Lieutenant J. T. Anderson, F. E. Brooks, G. S. Johnson, Dr. Beverly Tucker and H. M. Blackmer.

Another Liquor Case.

Chief Gathright yesterday swore out a complaint against Otto Fehringer, the Tejon street druggist, charging him with selling liquor in quantities less than a quart. Similar complaints were made against two of the clerks employed in the establishment.

The case was set for a hearing Tuesday morning, March 8, at 9 o'clock, in police court. The marshal refused to divulge the names of his witnesses, but says that he has sufficient evidence to convict.

Far in the Lead.

One of the Denver papers printed an article yesterday in which it stated that the building record of the city of Denver for the month of February was one which should be a source of pride to the people as compared with that of last year. The article caught the eye of City Building Inspector Roby, of this city, and he thinks that the figures for Colorado Springs compare very favorable with those of Denver for this year.

In Denver during the month of February there were 71 permits issued for the construction of new buildings. In Colorado Springs there were 37. The number for Colorado Springs is more than half that of Denver while the population is only about one-sixth that of the greater city. The total valuation of the new buildings erected during February in Denver was $104,400, while that of the new buildings in this city was $78,865. Here, again, Colorado Springs more than holds her own. The average value of the buildings for which permits were issued in Denver during the month was $1,327.50, while Colorado Springs put up buildings having an average value of $2,137.

Had the capital city done as well as did Colorado Springs in the matter of building during February, in proportion to the population of the cities, Denver's total new building valuation for the month would have been $475,000 instead of $104,000.

Stumpff Discharged.

The case against S. C. Stumpff, charged with perjury, was dismissed by Justice McReynolds yesterday as the evidence of the accused was considered in no way material to the Chamberlin case. No evidence was introduced at all. Attorney Crowell made a motion to quash the indictment as the testimony of the accused in the district court was in no way connected with Chamberlin and did not affect the trial in the least. Stumpff never stated that Chamberlin was the man he met on the peak, and therefore his testimony was not material.

The warrant upon which defendant was arrested charged that "S. C. Stumpff did falsely, corruptly, designedly, knowingly and maliciously swear that on the morning of August 19th, 1897, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, that he was on Pike's Peak at the Saddle house in El Paso county, Colorado, and that he saw a person resembling Shirley D. Chamberlin, wearing a gray cap and carrying a bundle under his arm, of the same color and character as the bloody underclothes offered in evidence in said case, when in truth and in fact the said S. C. Stumpff was not on Pike's Peak at the time testified to, but was at the town of Love, in the state of Colorado, some 18 miles from the top of Pike's Peak that said false statements so made upon oath were material to the questions and matters then and there in issue in said case that the said S. C. Stumpff did thereby and then commit wilful and corrupt perjury."

Justice McReynolds took the position that the question of perjury rested upon the testimony as given by Stumpff being material, and as the record showed, that it was not connected in any manner with the Chamberlin case, there was nothing, to sustain the charge. He therefore dismissed the case.

The alleged perjury of Stumpff was one of the grounds on which Attorney Dodge based his motion for a new trial for Chamberlin, and was considered a strong one. The motion will be argued before Judge Lunt on Friday.

News of the Courts.

In division No. 2 of the district court yesterday the suit of Grebe vs. Grebe came up on a motion of defendant to dismiss the cross complaint of plaintiff. The motion was sustained by Judge Harris. This leaves the case in the same status as it was before divorce proceedings were begun. The court has ordered Harry W. Grebe to pay his wife $25 per month alimony, and the order will stands, but Grebe resides in Omaha and is outside of the jurisdiction of the court.

The suit of the Mine and Smelter Supply Company vs. The Lucky Guss G. M. Company, was concluded yesterday, the jury returning a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $2722.65.

W. T. Burke filed a money demand suit against The Herrington M. and M. Co. for $325.70.

Will Back Jackson.

The citizens' committee met with the council last evening at the Antlers hotel to discuss the state of affairs which exists in the Strickler tunnel project. The result of the discussion was that the committee decided to recommend that the council encourage in every way possible and by the appropriation of so much money as might be necessary within what should be deemed a reasonable limit the completion of the contract on the Peak by Mr. Jackson. The amount which he said he would like to have guaranteed him was something between $10,000 and $12,000, but after listening to the reports of obstacles encountered in the work as stated by Mr. Jackson, City Engineer Reid and others who have kept posted on the subject, the committee decided that the only surprising feature in Mr. Jackson's request was the modesty of it, and the motion to recommend that the request be granted was passed without a dissenting voice.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

C. M. Brown left yesterday for Butte, Mont.

Mr. S. H. McGinnis left yesterday for Denver.

J. J. Burns went to Cripple Creek yesterday.

F. M. McMahan left last night for Bradysville, Iowa.

R. C. McNeal, of Denver, was at the Antlers yesterday.

Rev. Dr. T. C. Kirkwood has gone to Durango for a few days.

Mrs. H. T. Finnell of this city left yesterday for a visit to Chicago.

W. J. Rosenthal and wife, of Victor, came down to the Springs yesterday.

Mr. H. E. Woods, of the Woods Investment company, left last night for Cripple Creek.

Mr. B. C. Dibble returned yesterday from a business trip to Topeka and Ottawa, Kas.

Thomas J. Meehan, a resident of Baltimore who has large interests in Cripple Creek, is in the city.

Mayor Irvine was feeling better yesterday and was down town for a little while in the afternoon.

Miss Grace Elstun is spending a few weeks in Denver the guest of her sister, Mrs. Carl Moritz.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Dallas Buhler and Nellie Rowen, both of Colorado City.

Miss Sara Mathewson has returned very much improved in health from a four months' trip to the east.

Miss Grace Rollins left yesterday to visit friends in Iowa and Illinois for an indefinite length of time.

Ralph Neidig, of Muscatine, Ia., spent last evening in the city looking up acquaintances of his from Iowa.

Mr. D. F. Law went down to Rocky Ford last night and will spend several days at his Otero county ranch.

Dr. S. Rush Ketcham of Philadelphia is making a short visit to Mr. Wm. Gardner of North Nevada avenue.

J. W. Montgomery of the Hull City placer left last night with his wife and family for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will spend the remainder of the winter. They went via the Midland.

F. A. Kinsley, for a long time a resident of Colorado Springs, has just been appointed an assistant civil engineer on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad. Mr. Kingsley has charge of the office at Princeton, Ind.

William Stephens was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out in Justice Ruby's court by Thomas McCarty, charging him with having assaulted his son, William McCarty. The case was set for a hearing next Wednesday.

Elias Martin and E. B. Kennedy recorded a patent with the county clerk yesterday for the Mary Gold lode; W. L. Gandy, J. W. Ridgeway, and George De La Vergne recorded a patent for the Flower of the West lode.

Mrs. S. H. Potter of Denver and Miss Owen of Niagara Falls, N. Y., are at the Antlers. Miss Owen has been visiting Mrs. Potter in Denver and they are taking in the sights of the Pike's Peak section of the state for a few days.

The Pike's Peak Roadsters have decided to disband, and have given up their old quarters in the Barton building on Huerfano street. Recently the membership has decreased until the few remaining felt as if they did not care to keep the organization alive.

Miss Elizabeth D. Dunning, who for two and a half years has been librarian at Woods library, Colorado City, has tendered her resignation to the board of directors. Miss Dunning has made many friends during her term of office and will be greatly missed by patrons of the library.

Mr. George Barrack left last evening for Seattle, from which point he will outfit and start for the Klondike on his second trip. He will go over the Chilkoot pass and expects to make a record-breaking trip into the new gold fields. Mr. Barrack goes in the interest of the Yukon-Klondike Investment company.

Mr. Fred Wilson Hart, an electrical engineer of Denver, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Hart planned the immense pipe line seven miles in length which furnishes power for Ogden and Salt Lake, Utah, and directed its construction. He has a large book of photographs of the work in construction, which the city officials took interest in looking over.

A memorial service in honor of Miss Willard was held yesterday afternoon by the W. C. T. U. in the Trades Assembly hall. The ceremonies were beautiful and impressive. An especial feature of the service was a paper read by Mrs. L. B. Sinton on the life and work of the great temperance advocate. This paper will be printed in full in next Monday's Gazette.

An exceedingly pretty wedding occurred yesterday at noon in St. Stephen's church. Mr. Walter Kennard and Miss Martin were united in marriage by the Rev. Philip Washburn. A large number of friends were present. Mr. Kennard came to this city from Boston about three months ago and Miss Martin came from the same city a few days ago to be married. The couple left last evening for a short bridal tour, after which they will return to this city to reside.

A transfer of 100 feet on North Nevada avenue on the corner of Uintah street has just been made through the agency of Henry LeB. Wills & Co. The buyer is Mr. J. E. Connor, an old resident of Colorado Springs, who has extensive mining interests in Cripple Creek. The sellers are the Monteith estate. Mr Conner's purchase gives him a very desirable location just above the college reservation, accessible to the street car line and only 12 blocks from Pike's Peak avenue.

An opera is being worked up by Professor Halle, to be given in one of the local theaters some time in April. The name of the performance is "Bianca" and it is said to be exceedingly bright and enjoyable. It is a composition of Lecoq, the scene being laid in Venice. The cast will require fourteen performers besides quite a large chorus. Professor Halle has charge of the costuming and orchestration of the opera as he has given it in several cities heretofore. A full orchestra is required. Many of the leading singers of the city have signified their willingness to participate in the opera and it promises to be a pleasing addition to the list of attractions for the remainder of the season.

Prominent Society Woman Sued.

Something entirely new in the nature of suits in the district court was recorded yesterday when papers in the suit entitled Julia F. Lyons and Helen L. Lyons vs. Edith Van Buren were filed.

The plaintiffs allege that a bill of $7.71 contracted by the defendant at the Wilbur Dry Goods company's store was transferred to them on February 15, and is still unpaid. For a second cause of action it is alleged that in consideration of plaintiffs doing dressmaking and repairing for defendant at less than regular custom prices, defendant would wear dresses so made and repaired in the fashionable circles of Colorado Springs and advertise and recommend the business of plaintiffs to such fashionable people as defendant numbered among her friends and acquaintances in said city and would use every endeavor to extend business of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs faithfully performed their part of the contract but defendant did not. Instead of doing so, she is alleged to have charged plaintiffs with untruthfulness, dishonesty and incompetency, and to have wilfully vilified and abused them. Also that defendant expressed her intention of injuring plaintiffs' business to the extent of $18,000.

The plaintiffs claim that they have been damaged in the sum of $2,500 by defendant's failure to perform her part of contract; they therefore pray judgment for $2,507.71 and costs.

The trial of the suit entitled Ed Lewin vs. E. B. Eyre was taken up in division No. 2 of the district court. The suit is brought to recover possession of a stock of liquors sold by one Ware, of Cripple Creek, to Lewin, but seized by Eyre on a writ of attachment.

The suit of Beals vs. Cone came up again yesterday on motion of plaintiffs to allow them to bring witnesses before the court to testify in support of a motion for a new trial. The request was granted. Certain irregularities in regard to the jury in the last trial are alleged which may prove sensational.

Burglars Got $1,300.

Stephen C. Riddle's house in the eastern part of El Paso county, near Calhan, was recently burglarized, and $1,200 in money, a certificate of deposit for $100, and a pocket-book containing valuable papers belonging to Riddle, also a gold watch belonging to Miss Grace [illegible] were secured by the thief or thieves. Yesterday morning Frank Selby was arrested by Sheriff Boynton on a warrant sworn out in Justice Ruby's court, charging him with the crime. The bond of the accused has not been fixed, and no date has been set for a hearing.

The burglary was reported to Sheriff Boynton several days ago, but at first Mr. Riddle did not suspect Selby of the crime. Recent developments, however, caused him to change his mind, and as a result the warrant was sworn out for his arrest. It seems unusual that so large a sum of money should be kept on a ranch, but Mr. Riddle states that the money was to be used for buying sheep.

A Pathetic Death.

Mrs. Lula M. Sane, of Denver, wife of R. E. Sane, breathed her last at the Santa Fe depot yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, a few moments after leaving the north-bound train. The death was a peculiarly sad and pathetic one and deeply affected everyone around the depot.

Mrs. Sane was a sufferer from consumption. She had been to Kansas, thinking that a change to a lower altitude would prove beneficial. The return journey was begun Wednesday, she being accompanied by her husband and three little children, but the trip proved too much for the suffering woman. She became ill on the train, and was forced to leave it when the train reached Colorado Springs. She was taken into the depot and her husband immediately went out for a physician, but during his absence death came to relieve her. The grief of the husband was pitiful in the extreme.

The remains were taken charge of by Fairley Bros., undertakers, and shipped to Denver yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sane is employed by Daniels & Fisher.

Electricity for Cripple.

Articles of incorporation for the Hayden Electric and Mining company were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The incorporators are M. A. Leddy, C. E. Tschud and E. P. Creighton. The company is capitalized at $50,000, divided into 5000 shares at $10 each. The directors for the first year are M. A. Leddy, E. P. Creighton, C. E. Tschudi, D. H. Lupp and C. W. Sell. The company is incorporated for 20 years and is organized for the purpose of furnishing electric light and power in the city of Cripple Creek and throughout the district.

Convicted of Theft.

Dora Bumgartner, the 17-year-old girl who stole a fur cape from Miss Florence Teeples at the policeman's ball on the night of February 14, was tried on a charge of larceny in Justice McReynold's court yesterday, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs. The fine was not paid, and the girl was committed to jail.

The story of Miss Teeple's heroic measures to recover her cape when found adorning the shoulders of the Bumgartner girl a few nights ago is well remembered. Miss Teeples met the wearer on Tejon street and identified the cape as her own. Going further than this she forced the girl to give it up. Later the Bumgartner girl was arrested on a warrant charging her with larceny and on the witness stand yesterday she told so many conflicting stories that Justice McReynolds was compelled to find her guilty. She has a father who lives on the west side, but up to a late hour he had not paid the fine. The girl is inclined to be extremely wayward.

When the Bumgartner girl appeared at the policeman's ball on February 14 she was immediately recognized as an undesirable guest and requested by Detective Atkinson to leave the hall immediately. She demurred, but the officer insisted and she was forced to leave. Before departing she entered the cloak room to secure her own wraps and evidently secured Miss Teeples' cape at that time.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

E. S. Whiting left yesterday for St. Louis.

W. C. Campbell will spend a few days at Topeka.

H. W. Hallett left yesterday for Canon City for a few days.

Mr. John Fletcher took yesterday's Burlington flyer for Chicago.

J. S. Swan, state game and fish warden, is in the city.

A. D. McGill left yesterday for a business trip to Chicago.

S. H. Wheelhouse of Chicago paid a visit to Colorado Springs yesterday.

E. H. Ralston was among the tourists in the city yesterday. His home is at Elmo, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ems left last night on the Rio Grande limited for Grant's Pass, Oreg.

Mrs. Dr. James Gibson of No. 4 East Willamette, left last night via the Santa Fe for Chicago.

Attorney A. W. Hooper of Boston is at the Alta Vista for a few days. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hooper.

Mr. F. H. Pettingel left for Victor early this morning on business connected with the Mt. Rosa company.

Miss Laning, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew for some time, left yesterday for her home in Chicago.

Attorneys W. P. Seeds of Cripple Creek and Scott Ashton of Victor, were down yesterday for business in the courts.

Miss Virginia Savage, sister-in-law of Mr. C. E. Clark of the Printers' home, left last evening for Omaha, Nebraska, where she will spend several months visiting her sister.

Misses Maud Lorimer and Laura Loving left yesterday for Debeque, near which place they will operate a fruit ranch. The young ladies are from Virginia.

Mrs. Dell Carey will leave today for Hastings, Neb., where she goes to visit friends for a few weeks. Mrs. Carey has been quite ill for the past three weeks, and hopes to be greatly benefited by the trip.

Intelligence of the death of Mr. Edward M. Cherry at Goshenburg, Neb., has been received in this city. Mr. Cherry was quite well known in Colorado Springs, where he had a number of friends.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday as follows: Edwin J. Lewis and Mrs. Clara Goe, both of Falcon; A. W. Mulhall and Miss Rosaelle Priestly, of Cripple Creek; Harry W. Whitehead and Miss Melinda C. Daffron, of Victor; William Rogers and Jenny Coopy, of Victor.

El Paso's Poor Farm.

That the citizens of the east side mean business in the matter of removing the county hospital from that locality was demonstrated last evening at the meeting at 724 East Kiowa street. The members of the association responded largely to the call for the meeting, and everyone who attended was there for the purpose of making his or her views on the question known if they were not known already.

The situation as it is was reviewed and stated clearly by the chairman, Mr. E. C. G. Collais. Several other members of the association stated that they had talked with the commissioners on the subject and believed there was a good prospect of having the nuisance removed.

The matter of fighting the commissioners in the courts if they should not accede to the demand of the public in the matter came up for discussion. It was the general sense that action would be justified and that the people would rally in support of those who should push the case. Two attorneys said they were ready to take it up.

Several of those who had been to see the county commissioners said that the Hon. Matt France had sunk exhausted under the strain and would have nothing more to do with the case, but would leave it entirely with Messrs. Parker and Sinton, and the east siders are disposed to thank heaven for that.

Mr. Collais said that he had a promise from Mr. Parker to the effect that no material would be put on the present site or active steps taken toward building the hospital at that place without the commissioners giving notice to the Improvement society that such action was intended. He said the commissioners stated that petitions would not receive any consideration at their hands. Several persons present at the meeting had petitions that they had been circulating, and they would aggregate several hundred signatures.

The Same Name, But——.

Incorporation papers for the Hayden Electric and Mining company were filed with the county clerk yesterday by A. B. Heath, E. J. Eaton and E. P. Wright. Only a few days ago articles of incorporation for the Hayden Electric and Mining company were filed mentioning an entirely different set of incorporators and directors, but it seems that the papers filed yesterday will secure the name as they were first filed with the secretary of state in Denver.

The object of the company is to furnish electricity for the inhabitants of Cripple Creek, Anaconda, Elkton, Victor, Lawrence, Goldfield, Independence, Altman and Gillett. The company is incorporated for $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of the par value of $100. The number of directors will be three, but may be increased to five. The principal office will be in Colorado Springs, with branch offices at Cripple Creek and Denver.

He Wants a Divorce.

If George A. Baker's allegations as set forth in a divorce suit filed in the district court yesterday are true, his wife, Eva Baker, must be a modern Xantippe, and a jury will undoubtedly sever the ties existing between the couple without hesitation.

Baker alleges that he was married to the defendant in Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1893, but that instead of proving a dutiful, loving and affectionate wife, she has made his existence a wilderness of woe. She had him arrested on trumped-up charges and he was forced to lie in jail. She would not cook for him, and when he tried to do his own cooking she rose up in her wrath and threw the meats into the fire. She threatened to poison him, and ordered the poor husband and his "brat" from her house.

News of the Courts.

The jurors who recently returned a verdict of involuntary manslaughter against William Smith, charged with the murder of William Nichols, were plainly told by Judge Lunt yesterday when passing sentence on Smith, that they had not done their duty either as citizens or jurors. The court went even further and told them that he could not understand how such a verdict could be rendered as neither the evidence of the witnesses nor statement of the prisoner himself warranted such a conclusion. It was therefore apparent to the court that the jury was biased either by passion or prejudice.

Judge Lunt did not mince words, but plainly showed his displeasure and gave the jurors to understand that they were entirely unreliable and that their verdict was a wilful perversion of justice. Several of the jurors were in the court room at the time and winced perceptibly under the scathing denunciation from the bench.

It was just 10:15 o'clock when Judge Lunt ordered the prisoner to stand up and asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. Smith replied that he had nothing to say and Judge Lunt sentenced him to one year in the county jail, which is the maximum penalty under the verdict of involuntary manslaughter.

A motion for a new trial was not made by Smith's attorneys, as they evidently thought their client was well off, and did not need a new trial.

The trial of C. Heck, charged with false pretenses, came up in the district court yesterday. Heck was represented by General Danford, who moved the court to quash the information as it was not specific in value and did not properly connect the accused with the crime. The motion was sustained by Judge Lunt, and the case against Heck dismissed. The district attorney will probably have the case brought up in the district court again.

The trial of John Randolph, a Cripple Creek negro, charged with false pretenses came up and after examining witnesses for the people, Attorney Hawkins moved for a dismissal as no case had been made. The motion was sustained by Judge Lunt.

Randolph was charged with having secured $30 from Hannah Rosenthal for a three-quarter interest in the Orphan Boy lode, which was claimed to be situated on Bull hill, but which it really was located on Bull mountain.

Sherman Goodwin, charged with having assaulted Conductor Grenanyer of the Midland railway near Cascade last September, plead guilty to the second count of the information and was fined $75 and costs by Judge Lunt.

Goodwin's attorney demurred to the costs, as they amounted to $175, but the court insisted that they would be included. Goodwin will serve out his sentence in jail.

A complicated suit involving the Little May G. M. company and Beacon hill properties, was begun in division 2 of the district court yesterday. The case is entitled Doyle, et al., vs. Anderson, et al., and is on trial before the court. It will probably be concluded today.

The jury in the suit entitled Lewin vs. Eyre returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The trial of Theodore Fuller, charged with assault, was taken up in Justice McReynolds' court yesterday before a jury of six. The evidence showed that Fuller became engaged in an altercation with Peter T. Janovitz, a carpenter. Fuller was fined $3 and costs which amounted to something over $10.

War on Gamblers.

The 78 capiases for gamblers issued from the district court a few days ago began to bear fruit early yesterday morning when after an all night siege with knights of the green cloth in Colorado City, Deputy Sheriff Mullen succeeded in arresting a score or more and landing a half dozen in jail.

All of the principal houses in Oldtown were visited but the wily wooers of the fickle goddess had been apprised of the coming of the minion of the law and hastened to make their escape. The deputy sheriff managed to secure a number of them however, and yesterday several more arrests followed.

The proprietors immediately gave bond but a half dozen were lodged in jail. The minimum sentence in case of conviction is a fine of $300 and three months in jail.

It is said that all of the gamblers in Oldtown, Victor and Cripple Creek will be arrested.

For Omaha's Exposition.

Colonel Bishop, secretary of the commission appointed by Governor Adams to secure a state exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Centennial to be held in Omaha, called on the county commissioners yesterday in an effort to induce El Paso county to subscribe $3,000 toward the fund.

The state legislature did not appropriate anything for a state display at Omaha, and it is desired to raise $30,000 for such a display.

Arapahoe county will give $8,000 and erect a building to cost $6,000. El Paso's share is assessed at $3,000, and the commissioners favor the proposition if they find that they can legally subscribe the amount.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6.

Prof. Edward S. Parsons left last night for Pueblo, where he will speak twice today.

J. McGinnis contemplates putting an addition to his house on Willamette avenue.

Attorney J. H. McCorkle of Pueblo was in the city yesterday and registered at the Alta Vista.

Messrs. Donaldson and Scott were looking over their new offices in the Giddings block yesterday.

T. J. Early of Denver, representing the Nash Tea company, spent yesterday visiting the trade in this city.

Charles L. Aldridge of Peyton and Miss Minnie D. Surber of Peyton were yesterday granted a license to marry.

The Theosophical society will meet in the Sunday school room of the Unitarian church at 3:30 p. m. All invited.

T. J. Ogilvie of this city left yesterday for Seattle from which place he will go to Port Townsend to locate permanently.

Mr. Ed S. Giles, who has been down from Eldora for the past few days, will return to Boulder's flourishing young camp on Tuesday next.

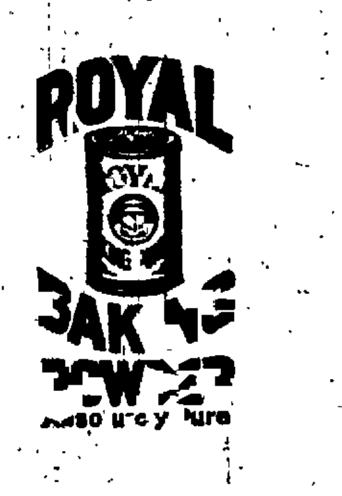
Messrs. S. Ben Smith and Charles Wilson returned yesterday from Eldora. They are enthusiastic over the outlook for the new camp and managed to secure several claims.

Mr. H. Welchman, a prominent contractor and builder of Peoria, Ill., is a visitor in the city, the guest of Mr. V. R. Ames. Mr. Welchman comes to look after some mining interests in this district.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Potter have gone east to Chicago, New York and Washington and will be gone three or four weeks. Mr. Potter will look after some important mining litigations while east.

A business partnership which will doubtless become very prominent in the photographic circles of Colorado Springs and the entire west has been formed. The parties are Mr. Fred P. Stevens, who has become famous the country over by reason of his magnificent view of the sunrise on the Peak, and Mr. W. E. McChristie, sole owner of the Nonpareil Portrait and Publishing company of Cincinnati.

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OF INTEREST TO MINING MEN.

Two remarkably interesting articles appear in the current number of the Engineering Magazine, relating to mining in South Africa and the mining law in British Columbia Mexico and the United States. A man who has had the varied experiences of John Hays Hammond may be considered an authority on the gold mines of Witwatersrand. His estimate of the future gold output of the Rand seems enormous. He says that to those persons who are unfamiliar with the unique condition of the deposits, the estimates made by mining engineers, as to the gold contents of the reefs seem hazardous on account of the apparently inadequate developments. It is shown that careful engineers, as the result of extensive experience upon the Rand have estimated the gold contents of the central section of the district, which embraces an extent of 11½ miles along the course of the reef within workable depths, at £400,000,000. [illegible] of the gold contents of the reefs to the east and west of this section are more than half, although a well-[illegible] the available gold from the portions of the Rand at [illegible]. [illegible] the large quantity of obtainable gold of the Rand. the [illegible] auriferous gravels and of the quartz veins of California [illegible] mining operations [illegible] £1,300,000,000—a little more than one-half that of the central [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Hammond shows [illegible] the most valuable portion of the Witwatersrand deposits is in the immediate vicinity of Johannesburg, though the [illegible] was not determined with [illegible] to the supposed position of the [illegible] of the district. Mr. Hammond's article on "Mining Law in British Columbia and the United States that [illegible] provinces in Canada [illegible] mining laws are in operation.

Any free miner may locate a claim, as nearly as practicable, and not exceeding [illegible] feet long by 1500 feet wide, the form to be rectangular, unless pre-established boundaries interfere. The claim must be suitably marked with posts and particulars thereof, together with affidavit of the discovery of mineral in place, must be filed with the mining recorder for record. The holder of a claim is entitled to all minerals within it, but not to anything outside vertical planes drawn through its boundaries.

"Omitting both the coal acts of 1887, and the act of 1897 for the inspection of metalliferous mines to secure the safety and health of workmen, we have the placer mining act of 1891, amended in 1894, 1895 and 1896, and the mineral act of 1896, amended in 1897. According to these statutes, every free miner, i.e., person, or company holding a free miner's certificate, which costs $5 per annum for an individual, $50 for a company having a nominal capital not exceeding $100,000, and $100 for one having larger capital—has the right to enter, locate, prospect and mine upon any waste lands of the crown for all minerals except coal. In certain cases, where the lands are already lawfully occupied for other purposes (though the rights as to gold and silver have been reserved by the crown), he may be required to give security and pay damages to the prior occupants or owners."

Both of these papers will be read with great interest by those interested in the general and broad field of mining.

IS IT ANOTHER KLONDIKE?

It is reported that several expeditions are now fitting out in the east, to journey north in the search for gold in the Hudson Bay country.

In this quest for the much-sought-for metal, territories heretofore considered impossible from an exploration standpoint may become inhabited if any mineral richness is discovered. The Alaskan finds will act as great incentives to equip expeditions to any land credited with possessing any gold.

The Hudson Bay rush may be due in measure to the publicity given a recent meeting of the McGill Science graduates at Montreal. At this gathering some very interesting facts regarding the Hudson Bay region were brought out.

This inland ocean, which is now called the Mediterranean of North America, drains a territory three million square miles in area, with vast rivers flowing into it from the south east and west; fine natural harbors line its shores, adjacent to good farming lands and rich mineral deposits. White whales, walruses as big as elephants, and fur-bearing seals disport themselves undisturbed. For the finest fish no nets are spread. Both afloat and ashore there is wealth, with no one to take it away. In the district south of James bay, a region as large as all England, the total population is one Scotchman and thirty or forty families of Indians.

The director of the geological survey at this meeting said:

"Moose bay is in a latitude further south than London, and the northern portion of Hudson's bay is about the same latitude as that of the north of Scotland. The bay does not freeze across in winter, and navigation is possible during four or five months of the year. The all-water route will bring the great northwest as near to Europe as the city of Quebec, and, while offering perhaps the best passage to the Yukon region, it is certainly the natural route to the great oil fields."

Alluvial gold is found in the valleys, and fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz have been brought in by survey parties. Independent of the mineral value it is stated that the soil observed is rich and productive, and that scores of millions of acres offer profitable stock-raising and farming.

We may be threatened with another Klondike.

THE MORMON CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST.

A conference was held in Brooklyn not long ago, which was remarkable in its make-up and in the spirit which prompted it. It was a gathering of Mormon missionaries from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and the lower New York counties, together with quite a number of converts who have been brought into the Mormon faith within the past year. It was the first assemblage of the kind in New York for nearly 20 years.

Mormon missionary work has usually been carried on in the small communities and country districts, but this meeting in the "city of churches" shows the aggressiveness of the new policy of the sect. Young men just out of college, others taken from banks, stores, or the farm, still others dragged from a dependent home life, formed the invading body. Grounded only in the life of Joseph Smith, the Book of Mormon, the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and such portions of the Bible and of history as are suited to their ideas, they felt fully equipped to dare a joint debate with even a most accomplished religious scholar.

"Mormonism has challenged the orthodox of the present day," said Representative King, who had laid aside his congressional duties to preach for his church, "and has pronounced it heterodoxy. It comes to supplant the teachings of those who, having some glimpse of the truth, have honestly taught Christianity. * * * Our doctrines come to revolutionize * * * We have no apology for the humble origin of our faith. * * * We say Christianity needs rounding out. We say the knowledge the world has of the true gospel is imperfect and fragmentary. * * * Mormonism has come to make the whole world one nation, one people, and one faith." "Mormonism is spreading out," was the boast of Apostle Lyman, who had come from Utah. "Zion wants more room. The Mormons are going out in every direction, multiplying in numbers and influence in Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, and other places. There are only about 300,000 of them in the whole world now, but they are doing a remarkable work. They are becoming a mighty people." These quotations give the spirit that pervaded the whole gathering.

The effect of the conference on Greater New York is not likely to exceed that of a logical argument on a silverite.

THE POOR HOUSE QUESTION.

To any rational mind it is apparent that too little consideration is given the taxpayer in the matter of providing accommodations for the county poor. It is true that it may be a little more comfortable and pleasant for these people to be located in the vicinity of the business section of a city, but when this is accomplished at a sacrifice of the property values and the rights of property-owners for a large area, it becomes an act of injustice and oppression on the part of the county authorities, against which it is fitting that a most vigorous protest should be made.

LEO XIII. AND OTHER POPES.

Today Catholics throughout the world will celebrate the 88th anniversary of the birth of Leo XIII.

Only a few days ago the 20th anniversary of his election to the chair of St. Peter was observed. He was born March 2, 1810, at Carpineto; in 1846 he became a cardinal; chamberlain of the Sacred college in 1877, and pope in 1878, having been elected Feb. 20 and crowned March 3. Leo XIII. is the twelfth pontiff to have reigned more than 20 years.

Only six have occupied the pontifical chair over 23 years. The first of these was St. Peter, who is said to have been the supreme pastor of that church in Rome 25 years, 2 months and 7 days, besides the seven years of his pontificate in Antioch.

Next was St. Sylvester I., who reigned 23 years, 10 months and 27 days (314-337), and who received the great Emperor Constantine into the church as catechumen and saw him baptized. The next was Adrian I., who reigned 23 years 10 months and 14 days (771-795), who was a Colonna and came just before St. Leo III. Then Pius VI sat in the chair for 24 years, 6 months and 3 days (1777-1800); Pius VII. for 23 years, 5 months and 6 days (1800-1823), and Pius IX., who celebrated the 30th anniversary of his ascension on June 16, 1876, and reigned 31 years, 7 months and 21 days—the best record of papal longevity.

The other popes who, like Leo XIII, reigned for over 20 years, were St. Leo I. (440-461), called Leo the Great, who stayed Attila and Genseric from further invading Italy; St. Leo III. (795-816), who consecrated Charlemagne, emperor of the West, and thus restored the Roman empire after 300 years' cessation; Alexander III. (1159-1181); Urban VIII. (1623-1643), and Clement XI. (1700-1721).

Leo XIII. is the 258th pope, not counting the anti-popes (Dioscorus, Boniface VI., Leo VIII., Boniface VII., Benedict X., and the series of schismatic popes from 1378 until 1429, during the Babylonish Captivity at Avignon). He is the sixth pope of the twentieth century. Like the great majority of the popes he is an Italian. Of the pontiffs 101 have been Romans and 103 natives of other parts of Italy. Fifteen have been Frenchmen, 9 Greeks, 7 Germans, 5 Asiatics, 3 Africans, 3 Spaniards, 2 Dalmatians, 1 Candiot, 1 Hebrew (Peter), 1 Thracian (Conon), 1 Dutchman (Adrian VI., of Utrecht), 1 Portuguese (John XXI. of Lisbon), and 1 Englishman (Adrian IV., Nicholas Breakspeare, who was born at Langley, England). Eighty-two popes have been venerated as saints and 33 have been martyred.

IT MAY HAPPEN.

The shortest month in the year and a production of gold ore from Cripple Creek in the few working days likely to make the eyes of the Klondiker green with envy.

It is a great pity it is not more generally known, this fact, that during February 34,240 tons of ore were produced, yielding a value $1,190,000.

The camp is starting out with a production pace which we have every confidence can be maintained during the next ten months. California will be left far in the rear and unless all information proves unreliable, the Alaska country will be compelled to ship all that "gold stored in cabins" to make any showing with this young camp in El Paso county.

In making this enormous production there has not been the least pushing and crowding sometimes in operation when "showings" are desirable, as they usually are during the last 60 days of a year. This fact proves the enormous amount of business-like development which must have gone on with the regular shipping in the Cripple Creek mines during 1897.

If Cripple Creek is dead, as some people cast though it some months ago, it is the most lively gilt-edge corpse ever heard from.

If any other community had such a possession as Cripple Creek, the world would know all about it all the time. We do things differently, we are so conservative, so much so that perhaps our death will be reported one of these days, and then all invalids will go to Chicago instead of Colorado Springs. Chicago can advertise a half-way good thing.

According to the New York Commercial Advertiser it can be stated upon the authority of a high official in the joint traffic association that the present passenger rate war among the northwestern roads will be taken in hand by the board of control unless a speedy settlement is effected. The belief prevails, however, that the Canadian Pacific will be forced to show its hand if the American roads retaliate in the manner they have threatened. The situation has caused general alarm among European investors, and it is said that the New York representatives of powerful German interests have been asked to enter strong protests with the officials of the Canadian Pacific. As is known, large blocks of stocks and bonds of this road are held in Germany and unless the war is ended it is not improbable that these interests may make themselves felt at the annual meeting which will be held at Montreal on April 6.

A few days ago in the house of representatives, a certain Mr. Kitchen attempted to make a general political speech and was called to order by Speaker Reed, who announced that hereafter he will impartially hold members strictly to the subject under consideration. Mr. McMillin's prompt characterization of this as a denial of the right of free speech was manifestly literally correct. It is the fundamental right of every American to deliver a political speech on any and all occasions, including convivial banquets and religious gatherings. Mr. Reed's apparent theory that congress is assembled for the sake of doing business is an outrage against this free and unlimited license.

The long list of academic distinctions which already decorate the name of Prof. G. A. H. Fraser, of Colorado college, has recently received a very flattering addition. Professor Fraser has been nominated by Prof. John Williams White, of Harvard, as a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, the body which controls and maintains the American Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and at Rome. Membership in the Institute has hitherto been almost entirely confined to distinguished archaeologists in the east; and this recognition of a western man is gratifying to the friends of Colorado college, as well as very complimentary to the scholarship and reputation of Professor Fraser.

The estimate made by some of our Colorado experts to the effect that the Cripple Creek district will produce $15,000,000 of gold this year causes some of the eastern journals to wonder. The Mail and Express says:

"If the Populists of that region don't look out they will find themselves transformed into a crowd of plutocrats before they know it."

Japs Blew Out the Gas.

San Francisco, March 2.—W. Takasi, the newly-appointed Japanese consul to Chicago, and T. Ilo, an imperial navy constructor en route to Philadelphia, who arrived here from the orient on Monday, had narrow escapes from death at the Occidental hotel last night. They blew out the gas upon retiring, and when the escaping gas attracted the attention of the hotel employes some hours later they were unconscious. Physicians were summoned and the Japanese officials were resuscitated after several hours' hard work.

General Rosecrans Dying.

Los Angeles, Cala., March 4.—General William Starke Rosecrans is at the point of death at his ranch a few miles from the city. Bishop Montgomery visited the general today and performed in part the last rites of the Roman Catholic church. General Rosecrans, not regaining consciousness, it was thought best to administer extreme unction. Should the patient rally sufficiently, the holy communion will be administered.

The attending physician says the general had a fighting chance for his life. His son, Carl F. Rosecrans, and his family are at his bedside, and his daughter, Mrs. Toole, and ex-Governor Toole, of Montana are within convenient reach.

Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Commercial Summaries.

CONDITIONS MOST GRATIFYING

Aggressive Strength of Prices, Record Breaking Bank Clearings, Continued Large Exports, Heavy Volume of Business in Iron and Steel, and Generally Satisfactory Reports as to Volume of Spring Trade are Features of the Week.

New York, March 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

Stories of the most reckless sort, disproved promptly and many of them before they were told, affected speculation in stocks much last week and at times this week, but they have not disturbed the industries and the trade of the country at all. There is confidence that the authorities are doing what is proper to provide for public defense, and business is moving on with the assurance that it will not be seriously disturbed.

In grain, cotton, meat products and petroleum, markets have been strong, with gradual increases in the demand for those products.

Decreased Failures.

Failures in February have been smaller than in any other month except three of the previous five months, with remarkable decreases in the failures for $100,000 and over, though in number and amount the smaller failures show less change than might have been expected, indicating that in good times or bad a large proportion is due to the general conditions of business. The ratio of defaulted liabilities to payments through the clearing houses is but $1.77 per $1000 a lower rate than has appeared in the first quarter of any year except 1880 and 1881 of the past 23 years. The best evidence of general improvement is the fact that payments through clearing houses for the past week have been 28 per cent larger than in 1892, and, outside New York with its speculative interests, 1.6 per cent. Compared with last year the gain has been 56.2 per cent for the week and 15.8 per cent for February.

Greatest Ever Known.

Production of pig iron is the greatest ever known, seven furnaces having started in the past month, but bessemer billets are so scarce at Chicago that some works are embarrassed and heavy purchases at Pittsburg including one of 25,000 tons, have stiffened the price so that bessemer pig and local coke at Chicago are stronger than since November first, with grey forge unchanged at Pittsburg. Foundry at the east is slightly lower, basic pig having been offered in sharp competition at about $9 though southern makers in Alabama and Tennessee, excepting two, have agreed upon a plan of sales through a commission. The demand for finished products covers work far ahead in plates, structural forms, sheets, pipe since the advance in oil, and rails with a Chicago sale for a Canadian road to Alaska, but bar is weak, with increasing use of steel, and tin plates are quoted at $2.85 against $3 for the same quality of foreign. Tin is stronger at 14.2 cents, and lake copper at $11.87.

Cotton and Wool.

The strike in cotton mills does not spread, but helps to cause slightly better demand for goods, while in wool trade is slow in some of the finer qualities, which have been much advanced in price, and in these and other grades as well cancellations have exceeded re-orders, indicating less distributing than was expected at the advanced prices. Wool has yielded a little, the average of 100 quotations by Coates Brothers for domestic being 20.23 cents, against 20.53 cents Feb. 1, and while yielding is thus far mainly in inferior qualities, stocks at least three years old are pressed for sale.

Wheat has grown stronger, exports continuing at a rate which threatens exhaustion of supply if trade reports of farmers' stocks are correct. From Atlantic ports 2,126,240 bushels went out (flour included), against 1,368,116 last year, and from Pacific ports 561,493 against 479,959 bushels last year. The price has risen one cent, but it is possible that he estimates of last year's stocks, though 50,000,000 bushels in excess of the government estimates may prove too small. Corn has declined only one quarter of a cent, with exports of 4,758,993 bushels against 5,221,785 last year.

Failures for the week have been 251 in the United States against 246 last year, and 32 in Canada against 59 last year.

BRADSTREET'S.

Unprecedented Volume of Business Being Done or Arranged For at Present.

New York, March 4.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Nearly all signs point to an unprecedented volume of business being done or arranged for at the present time. The aggressive strength of prices, record-breaking bank clearings and continued large exports, principally of the lower priced cereals, a very heavy volume of business in iron and steel and kindred lines, and generally satisfactory reports as to the volume of spring trade at leading distributive centers are among the visible features of this week's trade development. Nearly all of the country's cereal products are higher in price this week, and also some varieties of provisions, bessemer pig iron, copper, raw cotton and tin. The further advance in pig iron this week would seem to indicate that the immense current production is yet to have a visible effect on values. Copper showed an advance of 1 cent per pound during February. Few decreases in prices are noted, sugar being the most important, while the list of staples steady and unchanged numbers pork, coffee, lead and print cloths. The strength of raw cotton has had an encouraging effect upon southern trade, which is generally reported good and better than usual at this season. The export of corn from southern ports is an additionally favorable feature, while practical agreement of southern iron producers as to prices, and generally satisfactory collections at most points, has imparted a decidedly cheerful tone to advices from that section. Trade is larger than usual at the central west, particularly in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, lumber and agricultural implements, and demand for the latter being a notable feature at nearly all markets. Spring trade has opened up well in the northwest, and the jobbing trade is quite active. Signs are accumulating that the rush of all sorts of vessels to the Pacific coast to take part in the Klondike trade has begun to affect charter rates, which are reported weaker at San Francisco.

Cotton goods display strength, although print cloths of regular widths are somewhat easier. Ginghams are in better demand than for several years past. Spring business in woolen goods has been rather disappointing, but a good demand for men's wear goods for fall delivery is reported and the mills are well supplied with orders. Woolen manufacturers are not in the market for raw wool to any extent. A further shrinkage in wheat exports, but a corresponding enlargement of the shipments of corn and the lower priced cereals is indicated this week. The total exports of wheat (flour included), from the United States and Canada aggregate 3,252,000 bushels, against 3,722,000 bushels last week; 2,975,000 bushels in this week a year ago; 2,917,000 bushels in 1896, and 3,252,000 bushels in 1895.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 232, as against 187 for five business days last week, 262 in the corresponding week of last year; 270 in 1896 and 252 in 1895.

Business failures in Canada aggregate 27, as against 45 last week; 51 in this week of 1897, 66 in 1896, and 73 in 1895.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

New York, March 4.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Early in the week speculation developed a tendency to recover from the depression which, in the preceding week, had registered a sharp break in prices. The relations of this government with Spain have continued to be the prominent factor in the situation. The public parted with its speculative holdings on the break Friday, and the market has been to an increased extent in the hands of professional operators. The investment market has also shown a susceptibility to the same class of influences, and while railroads have been firm and recovered moderately from the depression, the transactions in that department of the market are very much reduced in volume. Such improvement in values as the stock list has exhibited seemed largely due to covering by the shorts interest and a rapid manipulated rise in prices at the beginning of the week appears to have pretty well eliminated the bears.

Large interests have extended some support to the market and stocks seemed to have passed rapidly into strong hands, though the disposition has been to wait for developments regarding Spain and Cuba rather than to resume active manipulations. The market was greatly relieved by the easing off of call loan rates. Little attention was given to the accompanying hardening of exchange and the suspension of gold imports, with a total movement of about $5,300,000 gold from the other side. London, though still inclined to buy moderately at the beginning of the week, has since realized moderately on the stocks which they purchased on the break. The gratifying character of the news was the general business and the directly favorable character of railroad earnings creating an underlying bullish sentiment and the "street" at large shows more or less sensibility of the market to respond to a favorable development in the foreign situation though cautious and restricted character of the trading by professionals has caused narrow and frequent fluctuations in prices.

Bank Clearings.

New York, March 4.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ending March 3, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$981,646,675	71.1	....
Boston	115,104,929	29.5	....
Chicago	105,461,735	31.3	....
Philadelphia	85,584,078	40.1	....
St. Louis	28,568,550	5.9	....
Pittsburg	22,228,282	41.3	....
Baltimore	19,976,059	39.0	....
San Francisco	17,456,870	29.9	....
Cincinnati	12,960,150	12.5	....
Kansas City	11,884,961	28.3	....
New Orleans	11,251,661	3[illegible].6	....
Minneapolis	7,578,398	40.0	....
St Paul	5,810,836	3[illegible].2	....
Omaha	4,201,299	10.8	....
Denver	3,526,763	2[illegible]	....
Totals U. S.	$1,541,855,208	68.5	....
Totals outside N. Y.	560,280,533	65.1	....

THE EASTERN MARKETS.

New York Money.

New York March 5.—Money on call steady at 2 per cent, last loan 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent.

Sterling exchange dull and steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84⅛ for demand and at $4.81½@¾ for 60 days. Posted rates $4.83@4.85½. Commercial bills $4.80¾.

Silver certificates 54½@54¾. Bar silver 54⅛. Mexican dollars 44¾.

Government bonds weak; state bonds dull; railroad bonds weak.

U. S. 4s reg	124	N. Car. 6s	125
do coup	124	do 4s	102½
U. S. 4s	111	North. Pac. 1s	116½
do coup	112	do 3s	60½
do 2s	99	do 4s	94¾
U. S. 5s reg	112	N. Y. C. S. L.	105
do coup	112	Nor. and W.	125
District 3 65s	110	North. Cons.	1[illegible]1
Ala. Class A	108½	do deb. 5s	117½
do B	107	O. Nav. 1s	114
do C	100	O. Nav. 4s	95
do Cur	100	O. S. L. 6s	123
do adj 1s	[illegible]	O. S. L. 5s	100
Can. So. 2s	108	Ore. Imp.	111
C. and N. P.	85	do 5s	57⅝
C. and O. 5s	115½	Pac. 6s of 95	103½
C. H. and D.	104½	Reading 4s	83
D. and R. G. 1s	110½	R. G. W. 1s	82¼
D. and R. G. 4s	94	S. L. and I. M.	90
East Tenn. 1s	106½	S. L. and S. F.	111½
Erie 4s	104	St. P. Con.	141
F. W. and D.	105	S. P. C. and P.	121½
Gen. Elec.	110	do 5s	116
G. H. and S. A.	104	So. Ry. 5s	91
do 2s	109	S. Rope and T.	57
Iowa C. 1s	102½	T. new set 3s	90
K. P. Cons.	106	Tex. Pac. 1s	100
K. P. 1s D. D.	13[illegible]	do 2s	34¼
La. new con. 4s	102½	Union Pac. 1s	127½
L. and N. Uni.	88½	U. P. D. G.	55
Missouri 6s	100	Wabash 1s	107½
M. K. T. 2s	60¼	do 2s	77
do 4s	88½	West Shore 4s	110¼
N. Y. C. 1s	116¼	Va. Cent.	69
N. J. C. 5s	113½	do [illegible]	4

New York Stock Market.

New York, March 5.—Liquidation was renewed with energy on the stock exchange today and the Saturday short session was long enough to effect some very striking declines. Large selling orders were executed for Washington account. There was no news to account for this selling, beyond the general feeling of apprehension over the Spanish situation.

There were occasional rumors of new developments set afloat, but to a large extent they represented the guesses of room traders as to the motive for the Washington selling. The contraction of loans, the falling off in deposits and the decrease in cash were much larger than had been expected. The fact that the financial world had been through such a trying period with so little harm resulting was accepted as a bull card, in view of the underlying strength of conditions which is thus demonstrated. Nevertheless, the general list shows marked net declines extending to over a point in some cases. As a measure of the uneasiness felt by the financial community over the status of the country's relations with Spain today's statement of New York clearing house banks makes a striking exhibit. There is in it evidence of a great drawing in of credits and fixing of reserves. The statement was a surprise. It has been known that the demand of the country for money for active use has fallen off considerably this week, but the statement, nevertheless shows a decrease in cash reserve of nearly $8,000,000. That this reflects the withdrawal of deposits in New York banks by interior institutions as a precautionary measure to strengthen their reserves is beyond doubt. The enormous contraction in loans, of $13,622,000, represents the precautionary measure of the New York banks and explains why money, for purely speculative purposes has become scarce; why liquidation on the stock exchange has been forced, and why prices were acutely depressed. It is possible that some part of the loan contraction is due to liquidation on sterling exchange collateral, which has been withdrawn from us in importing gold. But it is the general belief that the gold imports have been made on the sale of new bills against London purchases of American securities, which were heavy last week, and against grain shipped from here.

The net result to the clearing house banks is a decrease in deposits of $23,-193,900.

Gold in transit for New York or received amounts in the aggregate to $5,-800,000, which will serve as an offset in part to the banks' losses of cash. The situation in the stock market is closely analogous to that which followed the culmination of the rise in prices last September. The movement of money then to the interior to advance the crops caused a stiffening of money rates and liquidation of speculative stock holdings. The decline in the latter part of the week has not wiped out all of the advances.

Bonds have not been as active as stocks but have moved in sympathy with them within a narrower range.

United States old 4s and the 2ds are ½ lower, and the new 4s ¼ lower bid.

Atchison	11⅝	S. L. and S. F.	6⅞
do pfd	26⅞	do pfd	55½
Balt. and O.	17½	St. Paul	92⅞
Can. Pac.	84	do pfd	146⅞
Can. So.	48	St. P. and Oma.	70½
Cent. Pac.	12¼	do pfd	150
Ches. and O.	20¼	S. P. M. and M.	134
Chi. and Alt.	155	So. Pac.	17½
C. B. and Q.	93¾	So. Ry.	8⅜
Chi. and E. Ill.	51	do pfd	27½
C. C. C. S. L.	30½	Union Pac.	28
do pfd	77½	U. P. D. G.	8½
Del. and Hud.	109	Wabash	6½
Del. L. and W.	150	do pfd	15⅝
D. and R. G.	12	W. and L. E.	2⅜
do pfd	46	do pfd	10⅛
Erie new	13⅜	Adams Ex.	101
do 1s pfd	37⅞	Amer. Ex.	126
Ft. Wayne	169	United States	42
Gt. Nor. pfd	151	Wells Fargo	115
Hock. Val.	6½	A. Cot. Oil	17½
Illinois Cent.	100	do pfd	77
Lake E. and W.	14	Amer. Spirits	7⅞
do pfd	69½	do pfd	18⅝
Lake Shore	190	Amer. Tob.	90⅝
Lou. and Nash.	53	do pfd	112
Man. L.	102½	Peoples Gas	91⅞
Met. Traction	145½	Cons. Gas	182
Mich. Cent.	107¼	Com. Cable	165
Minn. and S. L.	27½	Col. F. and I.	18½
do 1s pfd	85	do pfd	78
Mo. Pac.	26¼	Gen. Elec.	32
Mob. and O.	27½	Illinois Steel	47
M. K. and T.	11½	La. Clede Gas	42
do pfd	35½	Lead	30½
N. Alb. and C.	7	do pfd	103½
do pfd	26½	Nat. Lin. Oil	16½
N. J. Cent.	92¾	Pac. Mail	26½
N. Y. Cent.	112	Pull. Palace	175
N. Y. C. S. L.	12¾	Silver Cert.	54½
do 1s pfd	65	S. Rope and T.	3¾
do 2s pfd	31½	Sugar	126⅛
Northwest.	11[illegible]	do pfd	112
North Am. Co.	5½	T. C. and I.	20¼
North. Pac.	22½	U. S. Leather	6½
do pfd	62	do pfd	60¾
Ont. and W.	15¼	U. S. Rubber	17
Ore. Nav.	47½	do pfd	67
Ore. S. L.	28	West. Union	86⅝
Pittsburg	169	C. and N. W.	120¼
Reading	18⅝	R. G. W.	23
Rock Island	85½	do pfd	57

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, March 5.—The opening in wheat was steady, July starting unchanged at 90¼@90⅝ and bringing 90½ a moment after. May showed an opening ¼ advance at 105. The Ohio state crop report, which showed the condition of winter wheat 23 per cent. below the average was a surprise to the trade, as previous reports were to the effect that conditions were promising, and this caused momentary strength. Then prices commenced to drop. It was reported that Armour had ordered 900 cars to load with wheat at Minneapolis for shipment to Duluth. This was taken by many traders as indicating a repetition of the great run of wheat to Chicago which took place last December and resulted, not only in the withdrawing of support, but also in heavily increased offerings. Prices slid off in consequence, July getting down to 89¾@89⅞. The fluctuations in May were very irregular and a good deal of nervousness was shown. From the opening the market dropped quickly to 104⅛. This was followed by a quick recovery to 106¼ and almost as rapidly a decline to 105. Then the market both for May and July began to recover. Clearances were fair at 390,-000 bushels. There were rumors that the Leiter holdings in the northwest had been sold to millers. They were not confirmed, but nevertheless had effect. Near the close the market became quite strong. Liquidation of long corn was the feature in that market. The improvement in wheat late in the session resulted in better support being given, the close being steady.

Oats were very dull, trading being merely of a scalping nature.

Provisions were weak, though trading was too dull to permit of very heavy losses.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat No. 2—				
May	1.05	1.06½	1.04⅛	1.05¾
July	90¼	90¾	89¾	90⅝
Corn No. 2—				
May	30¼	30¾	29⅞	30⅛
July	30¾	31¼	31⅛	31⅜
Sept.	32⅝	32¾	32⅜	32⅝
Oats No. 2—				
May	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
July	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24½
Mess Pork per bbl.—				
May	10.40	10.42½	10.35	10.40
July	10.45	10.47½	10.40	10.45
Lard per 100 lbs.—				
May	5.15	5.15	5.12½	5.15
July	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.22½
Short Ribs per 100 lbs.—				
May	5.12½	5.15	5.12½	5.15
July	5.17½	5.20	5.17½	5.20

Cash quotations were as follows:
Flour—Steady.

No. 2 spring wheat, 91¾@93¾; No. 3 spring wheat, 83@1.00; No. 2 red, 1.04½@1.05½; No. 2 corn, 29⅜@31¼; No. 2 oats, 26½@⅝; No. 3 white, 28½@29; No. 2 rye, 49¾; No. 2 barley, 32@40; No. 1 flax seed, 1.21; prime timothy seed, 2.95; mess pork per bbl., 10.35@40; lard per 100 lbs., 5.07½@10; short ribs sides loose, 5@5.40; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 4¾@5; short clear sides, boxed, 5.55@55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., 1.18½; sugars, cut, loaf, 6.01, granulated, 5.51.

Articles.	Rec'pts.	Shipm'ts.
Flour, bbls.	18,000	29,000
Wheat, bushels	57,000	192,000
Corn, bushels	490,000	305,000
Oats, bushels	343,000	237,000
Rye, bushels	11,000	2,000
Barley, bushels	68,000	19,000

On the Produce exchange today, the butter market was firm; creamery 13@20, dairy 11@17.

Cheese—Quiet, 8@8½.

Eggs—Firm, fresh 10¼.

The London Market.

New York, March 5.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets were quiet and dull today, the only signs of life being in industrial shares, the activity in which is still maintained by fresh issues of concerns such as Liptons Tea company, with a capital of £2,500,000. There is quite a boom in such company promotions, which are being overdone, however.

Americans were a trifle above the New York level, but were flat and disheartened. Grand Trunk was also lower on cables about the rate war.

Gold is in strong demand for New York at 77s 9¾d@77s 10d, but gold arrived today from the Cape which was not actually bought but was held over until Monday. A large amount of Japanese yen has been bought by bullion dealers at 76s 5d, on the belief that American gold importers will take it. More gold is going from Paris. There is a slight increase in the amount of American bills offering.

The Chinese loan negotiations will probably end next week.

Chicago Cattle.

Chicago, March 5.—The cattle market today was little more than a normal one, only about 300 head being offered. These were disposed of at prices substantially unchanged from yesterday's ruling quotations.

Hogs sold at $3.75@4.00 for lights and $4.00@4.07½ for the better class of heavy, the bulk going at $3.95@4.02½. Pigs $3.50@3.85.

Lambs $4.25@4.50 for inferior up to $5.25@5.55 for fair to prime flocks, feeders selling at $5.00@5.25. Sheep sold at $3.00@3.50 for the poorest to $4.40@4.60 for good to choice flocks; yearlings $4.50@5.00.

Receipts—Cattle 300; hogs 22,000; sheep 2,500.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Bradstreet's Report for February Shows Very Favorable Figures.

New York, March 1.—Bradstreet's says: February bank clearings, as reported to Bradstreet's, point to an immense volume of business done in the country during the past month. The total clearings, though naturally smaller than January's record-breaking totals, were evidently so only because of February being a short month, and because of a holiday still further curtailing the time available for business transactions, for the reason that the average clearings were larger than those of January and the monthly total was heavier not only than for any previous February on record, but larger than most months of normal years.

The total clearings of 77 cities of the United States for the month aggregated $5,553,000,000, smaller by 7 per cent. than those of January, but larger by 30 per cent than February last year; 73 per cent. in excess of the low water mark of 1894 and 6.4 per cent. larger than 1892, the heaviest February on record.

For the two months of 1898, the total clearings aggregated $11,527,000,000, a total larger by 42 per cent. than the corresponding period of last year; 59 per cent. larger than 1894, and nearly 5 per cent. larger than the first two months of 1893, a period of very heavy totals. Only two cities of the country show decreases as compared with February of last year.

Canadian bank clearings were also very heavy, aggregating $10,306,665, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. from January, but a gain of 49 per cent. over February last year.

HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Troy People Expressed Their Opinion of Dupuy de Lome.

Troy, N. Y., March 1.—Spain's former minister to the United States, Senor Dupuy de Lome, was hanged in effigy in this city today and the police had to be called upon to disperse a crowd of about 100 people who had assembled to hurl epithets at the object of their scorn. Placards on the effigy were thus inscribed "Hang De Lome, V. H. R.," and "Sucker De Lome, V. H. R. Club."

The police carried the effigy to the police station amid cries of derision.

BERNE BURNED

Kansas Village Almost Totally Destroyed by Fire.

Seneca, Kas., March 2.—Nearly all of the village of Berne, Kansas, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The conflagration started in Chris Gonzert's room, over James Spence's saloon. The fire spread rapidly and within two hours had practically destroyed 13 business houses and five residences. But four business buildings are left in the village. The Rock Island depot barely escaped destruction. The estimated loss is $50,-000. Gonzert lost his life.

ST. GAUDENS GONE.

The Eminent Sculptor Forsakes this Country for Europe.

New York, March 2.—Augustus St. Gaudens has deserted America for Europe. His studio in his city, which he has occupied for 18 years, is for rent, and in the future the famous sculptor will make his home in Paris.

Mr. St. Gaudens has done much notable work in this country. Among his works are the Farragut statue in Madison square, the Diana that surmounts the tower of the Madison Square garden, the Peter Cooper statue in front of Cooper Union, the Logan equestrian statue in Chicago, the Shaw memorial in Boston, a statue of Hiawatha belonging to E. D. Morgan, and the famous Lincoln monument in Lincoln park, Chicago.

CURIOUS CASE.

Breach of Promise Suit Stopped by the Plaintiff's Husband.

Cleveland, O., March 3.—Before Judge Dissette, in the common pleas court today, the case of Mrs. Margaret I. Johnson against William Hendy for $20,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage was called. In 1874 Mrs. Johnson married Jacob Custer at St. Catherines, Ont. He deserted her the day after the wedding and later she heard he was dead. She came to this city and married Johnson, living with him 19 years. Then she obtained a divorce. Subsequently, she says, William Hendy asked her to marry him. Today as the attorneys were taking their place, Jacob Custer, now a resident of Pittsburg, walked into the room. The case was at once dismissed.

Bound for the Klondike.

Kansas City, March 2.—Sixty men with 28 dogs passed through Kansas City today bound for the Klondike, via Seattle, where they will purchase additional supplies. Twenty-eight men from St. Louis make up the largest part of the number.

A party of 20 men and the same number of women and children, who arrived today from the southern part of Missouri, also left for the west. The women and children will remain in Montana and California, the men going on to Alaska.

Another party of 12 men from Indian territory, with the same destination in view, also passed through the city.

Clarkson Held for Trial.

San Francisco, March 2.—William Clarkson, foreman of the rolling department at the mint, was held for trial today on a charge of embezzling gold from the rolling department. Clarkson was arrested last Thursday and since then has been in the county jail in default of $5000 bail. Although the alleged thefts extended over many months, Clarkson is held for the specific offense of embezzling 4.32 ounces of gold valued at $80.37, during February 1898.

Dynamite Sent to Florida.

Cincinnati, O., March 2.—Two tons of dynamite were shipped from here today for Pensacola, Fla. The shipping firm declines to say whether it was shipped on government account or to private dealers.

An Indian Treaty.

Washington, March 3.—The secretary of the interior sent to the senate the treaty recently negotiated with the Indians on the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho. The cession embraces 418,560 acres, 45,000 of which is susceptible of cultivation and includes the site of the town of Pocatello, which had been previously sold by the Indians.

Leeward Islands Shaken.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 5.—Severe earthquake shocks were felt yesterday at Antigua, St. Kitts, Guadaloupe and Montserrat on the Leeward Islands. Much damage was done at Antigua.

THE FIRST MAYOR OF ASHCROFT

BY HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

(Illustrated by Frederic Remington.)

Peter Lonergan was Ashcroft's first mayor. Ashcroft was one of those satellite towns whose existence was due principally to a handful of unfortunate prospectors who had wandered from the central mining star—Aspen, Colo., was Ashcroft's mining star. Lonergan was a Scotch-Irishman, six feet, five inches in height, with a decidedly apologetic stoop. His eyes were blue, his hair shaggy, red, and for lack of a razor and as a time saver, he wore a full beard. Pete had fought in the rebellion and prided himself on being an American and a miner to the core.

Big finds were being made at Ashcroft and she had claims which were panning out rich stuff. Part of her population was composed of a certain element recognized in all the new camps of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, as bad men. Pete knew a bad man and could handle him. That was one reason for his election. The winning of a mining camp office is usually through individual merit. Justice is close to the surface in all such camps, that is, the justice which weighs a man's character and treats him according to the marking of the scales. It is true that the miner, in judging of a companion's worth, entirely [illegible] the enthusiasm which prompts his comrade to talk half the night about a prospect hole which will pan out the richest stuff on record. Such a weakness is overlooked, for even the discourser knows he eulogizes, so do his hearers, and no harm is done. If, after six months' residence in a mining camp, a popular demonstration is made in a man's favor, he may be sure he has assayed at a high figure. Thus it was in Peter's case. And now he had won a distinction which would follow him through all camps—he was Ashcroft's first mayor.

The first few months Peter dignified the office with his presence were filled with hard work and considerable risk. Threats meant for the mayor's ears always reached them, but his duty he said, was located and patented and he intended working it out, and he did. It was not the gambler he was after, for cards and tables were necessities, and the banker was obliged to be straight, but it was the bad man who hastened into camp on his mission of hold-up, claim jumping, crookedness, and general damn meanness that Pete looked for and found. So it was that the first few months were busy ones. But this work brought its reward for some of the bad men left—a few were buried outside of town. Pete won a wide reputation for being uncomfortably quick with his gun and hasty in temper when executing the high duty the citizens of Ashcroft had imposed upon him.

Finally office duties slackened and Pete had time for thought. His thoughts centered upon a subject which made him look slightly ill-at-ease. They were thoughts without verbal outlet. Pete had no confidants. The mayor of Ashcroft was in love and engaged to be married. Yet for a year he had lived in this little mining camp and no one had known a word of his secret. No one ever heard Pete reveal anything about his private affairs or his family, and no one ever dared ask a question.

This was mining etiquette—it saves trouble and prejudice—and is one item of an unwritten code of social mining laws worthy of study and adoption outside of camp.

The thought that troubled Pete most, now that he had time to dwell on it, was how to get out of camp without revealing his mission—that of being married. It was a matter close to Pete's heart, too close to be commented upon by Ashcroft. Then there was another reason for silence; he knew the boys would give him a send-off and he wished to avoid it, for he was a modest man and hated any show.

He could well afford to marry, for though he was not rich he had fairly good luck. His claims "Paradox" and "Prospect," were in his name alone—not a third nor a sixteenth interest belonged to anyone else. Not that he was close, but mining was a principle with Lonergan, and a partner sometimes interferes with principles, so even though a cash interest might have aided the development of his claims and forded him at times over bad places, he chose to remain comparatively poor or uncertainly rich.

One night while standing at the hotel bar, talk drifted from paying shippers and new strikes to the last bad man who had been in camp. This was Pete's chance. Downing his "three fingers" with an experienced gulp, he turned to the crowd and said. "Boys, there's a damn bad man leaving this town tomorrow and it's my purpose to follow that vein if I go to Missouri for it," and there he stopped for it was a long sentence for the mayor.

A few of Ashcroft's citizens stood in front of the saloon the next morning, and, remembering the mayor's remark the night before, scanned the passengers in the Aspen coach, but saw only two, the mayor and the surveyor, so they concluded that the bad man Pete had told them of had gone away the night before in his own outfit and Ashcroft never questioned the authority of her mayor to leave the important functions of his office to do a near-detective job.

It was only a day over two weeks when the Concord coach covered with dust, rolled up in front of the St. Elmo hotel at noon, and to the amazement of the two dozen spectators, Peter Lonergan stepped out and then turned to assist a very small woman through the narrow door of the coach. Peter had not spoken a word nor recognized by a nod any of the citizens surrounding him, but they noticed with smiles that he wore a new suit of civilized cut clothes—new shoes—not boots—and, to their amazement, his whiskers had been clipped.

Conjectures as to his companion were varied in the minds of his audience, until the driver unstrapped the boot of the coach and threw down the leather covering, and there revealed to the gaze of the dumfounded bystanders was a new trunk. On one end of it was stenciled in black letters, "Mrs. P. Lonergan, Ashcroft, Colorado."

The gossip of Ashcroft had, up to this time, been chiefly confined to rich strikes, new leads or lodes, or the possibility of money coming into camp, but the sight of that trunk revolutionized social customs there, and like a fire brand to alfalfa flew the many-forked tongue of gossip, spreading in a few hours from the town to the hills—the news that Pete was back without his man; the joke was on the boys, the drinks were on the town for he had brought back a wife. If it had been any other man but the mayor! Gossip was verified by fact, as the long string of citizens filed into the hotel and then out of it, after having scanned the consumptive dirty register with its last inscription, "Peter Lonergan and wife, Ashcroft, Colo."

Now the hearty good feeling every man entertained for the mayor came promptly to the surface, and that afternoon a committee was formed to give "Pete and his woman" a ball at the hotel, and to spare no expense. A team was sent to Aspen for the music, and two of the committee were ordered to hustle up the finest grub that ever had been laid out as a spread in Ashcroft. Everything was to be conducted secretly and the ball would have been a great surprise had it not been for the proprietor of the St. Elmo, who appreciated the fact that Pete and his wife had had a long journey from the east and a 12-mile stage drive that morning, and might need a rest before the ball. Accordingly he took Pete aside and said:

"Mayor, you've got the joke on the boys, and they hold up their hands, but between us they are getting up a ball in your honor—that is, for you and your wife—and they are going to do the thing in shape. They sent to Aspen for the music and are rounding up every store in camp for expensive grub. The ball will begin about 9 tonight, just as soon as we can have supper and clear the room; and mayor, there was some talk of sticking each boy a dollar at the door to buy one of those parlor organs for the misses. I thought I would give you a tip to let you know their game, but don't give it away to the boys, please."

"Well! it's pretty decent of them, but I'm afraid the Missis is tired out. As to the dollar, I won't stand that, throw open your doors and if there is any charge to the business, give me the bill."

That night was an eventful one in the history of Ashcroft and one never to be forgotten by Pete. About 8 o'clock a committee of four—two miners and their wives—visited the mayor. They told him a ball given in his honor would open at 9 o'clock and that their wives would "do the introducin'." Pete tried hard to look surprised, but it was clear acting. However, the miners were too excited to notice anything of this. At 9 o'clock Ashcroft was still in a bustle. The hotel dining room had been cleared of its tables, and at one end of it stood Pete, his little wife, and two of the finest ladies in town with them. The music, two violins and a cornet had opened the ball. Yet not a soul had arrived.

Pete had been waiting impatiently for three minutes, uncomfortable in his new clothes, and now he was chafing at what looked to him like a hitch in the affair. Suddenly the swinging doors leading to the bar room were thrown open and "Left, left, left, right, left," came from Ben Sowle, who, with a new broom over his shoulder, led 30 stalwart men, in military style, down the room, then right-wheeled several times.

There were miners of all conditions and men who were not miners at all. One was a lonesome Indian in the employ of Uncle Sam and on his way to Fort Meeker. They came to a front-face halt before the bridal party, each man carrying a bundle of something of practical household use from a sack of flour and bacon to the kitchen utensils. In the center of the party was a baby burro with its miniature pack-saddle piled two feet high above its back, representing the "Grub-stake." The last man in the line drew by a string a tiny cradle, made of a cigar box, and it was the possible admission of this little present that had caused the delay. Some of the boys at the meeting in the bar room thought that the "woman" would understand the spirit in which they gave it, and others argued that she would not.



LONESOME INDIAN.

At last old man Worthington, who had known Pete for years, rapped on the bar and said: "Boys, I've sized that woman up, and she's no fool. Pete can explain our western ways to her and you can bet your life he ain't the man to marry a stuck-up girl." And that ended it; the last man drew in by a cord the result of his handiwork. When the line halted and faced Pete and his wife, Sowle advanced arms, and delivered the speech of the evening:

"Mr. and Mrs. Lonergan, we, representing the citizens of Ashcroft, consider the detective work Pete Lonergan went to Missouri for, a great strike, and that it has resulted in a credit to the camp. We think, though, he might have given his old friends a tip and not have deprived us until this late hour of the chance to honor this great event in a manner more fitting. As the wife of Lonergan you are welcome to this camp, and every boy in his outfit has a warm spot for you under his vest. If the little things we have brought here tonight will be of any service to you both, we will be mighty pleased. We only ask that you will use all of them."

At this moment the boys smiled and dropped their bundles to applaud and emphasize the remarks of their spokesman. The little burro, as if to strengthen their sincerity, walked to the end of his rope and stretched his wooly head towards Pete.

The mayor came forward a step, and, while playing with the ears of the beast, cleared his throat several times and coughed. Then he started his response:

"Boys, I'm not much for speakin', but I'm no slouch on thinkin'. I don't know how to thank you for this ball, and all this useful outfit, but I do feel blame grateful—boys, we both do—now let's dance, and I promise you we'll use every darned present you've brought us."

Then the men filed up in line and met Mrs. Lonergan and danced with her. In the small hours of the morning, tables were brought in and supper was served. Every delicacy the boys had been able to procure at such short notice was there, and in the center of the table rose the bridal cake with its two sugared figures. It was daybreak when the ball was over and all the boys agreed as the last drink was taken that Pete had struck great luck. And so it proved.

Mayor Lonergan's wife was worshiped by the boys before she had been a month in camp. She was a delicate little lady with a low voice and modest manners. She had been brought up in a comfortable home in Missouri, yet she grooved into the life of Ashcroft as if she had been designed for it. If a miner was hurt it was Mrs. Lonergan who looked after him and his wounds; if one of the boys was hard up and needed help it was Mrs. Lonergan who found it out and sent Pete to his aid. Thus it was that the quiet little woman won the love and respect of the miners of Ashcroft. The mayor, under the influence of his wife, grew to be quite a new man, his whole soul was wrapped up in the little woman and her work.

It was just a year after the ball and Pete had told some of the boys his secret and hope. After that there was scarcely a day that passed without some little dainty being brought by the stage for Mrs. Lonergan—a bird, wines, or fruit from Grand Junction. The whole camp loved the wife of the mayor of Ashcroft and there was not a man in the whole district who would not have ridden 18 hours to do her the slightest favor.

Pete had gone to Glenwood to see a physician and the boys had held a meeting to talk over the coming event. They had arranged to do the handsome thing by the heir. They decided to have a large silver mug made from the ore taken from their hills and to present it at a time when they could give Pete and his wife a reception worthy the name of Ashcroft.

But they never did. The mother and the boy were buried within the boundary of Pete's location, the "Prospect." She had asked to be buried there and not taken home. Ashcroft seemed to fade with the loss of that woman. One man after another pulled up stakes and left, but not without a lump in his throat as the stage passed the "Prospect."

Pete did not talk much for a year, and he never put a pick into Ashcroft's ground after the death of his wife. Some of the boys claimed he went out of his mind entirely. He locked his cabin as it stood, taking away only one thing, a little cradle made of a cigar box, with a broken string attached to it.

JEANNIE.

(Written for the Sunday Gazette.)

Tho' coronet should grace my brow,
An' leaves o' laurel roond it twine,
'Twould be a worthless bauble a',
If Jeannie sweet could'na be mine;
Nay, were I king o' a' the airth
An' nae word law but mine alane,
I'd barter croon an' purple robes,
Sae that her heart should be my ain.

The bonniest lassies, silk-attired,
An' royal airs, that rule the toon,
Could never win my homage-smile,
Frae Jeannie in her cotton goon;
Their glances bricht could'na outvie,
The blink o' her blithe ee sae sweet;
Their tones hae nae the music e'en,
That's in the sound o' her bare feet.

It is'na mind, my lassie's face—
Tho' 'tis mair fair than a', I ween;
Nor kiss frae her rose-leaf mou',
Nor bonnie blue o' thae twa een,
That gars me haud her wondrous dear,—
But 'tis her love that glads dour days,
An' mak's sours sweet wi' fragrance frae
The blossoms o' her blameless ways.

—William Glendinning.

Control of Temper.

The importance of keeping control of one's temper may be appreciated when consideration is given to the effect of what is known as loss of temper. Men are ordinarily controlled and governed by reason, and when so controlled or governed they act with discretion, make sure of the facts upon which their conduct is to be based, and behave coolly and with due consideration of the consequences of their action. It does not follow that such rational conduct is lacking in vigor or determination. Men may quarrel or nations engage in war with the utmost deliberation, being impelled thereto by due consideration of wrongs inflicted, yet without the incitement of such passion as dethrones reason. When a man loses his temper he is no longer under the guidance of reason; passion controls him and he is as one temporarily insane. Colloquial language recognizes this fact. The word mad, of which the first meaning is "disordered in intellect, demented, crazy, insane," has other derived meanings, such as furious or enraged. The man who has lost his temper is mad, we say, and though the meaning is qualified in our minds, we express by it the primary thought that he is for the moment at least insane. He is no longer governed by reason. He is changed from the normal state, changed being the meaning of the word from which mad has been derived. The wildest things may be done by an enraged man. Innumerable are the cases of homicide charged to men who can bring to court witnesses of their good character and reputation, and yet men who in a moment of anger have lost their reason and fatally struck a friend or relative. They may not be considered technically insane, and yet their enraged condition borders at least upon true insanity. To control one's temper is to maintain one's sanity. It requires an effort of will to master one's passions, and yet men of the most impulsive character learn to curb their passions and strengthen themselves by such self-mastery. What is true of the individual is true of nations. One is swayed by its uncontrolled emotions and passions; another, better fitted for self-government, feels as deeply, yet holds itself in restraint, unwilling to be led into any but a just quarrel. A conspicuous example of such control by individuals and the nation is given in the incidents following the disaster to the Maine. Reason has controlled the great majority of public men and the nation at large. In spite of warm sympathies for the Cuban insurgents and the passions excited by the mere suspicion that the Maine was wrecked by enemies, sympathies and passions have been held in control and the nation has coolly awaited the result of an inquiry into the facts. Whatever the results may be, a splendid example has been given of self-control. The action to be taken, whatever it may be, will be dictated by reason, not forced upon us by the madness of passion. The individual should strive to govern himself in the same way in any emergency that may arise. "Think twice before you speak once" is a good rule. It gives time for reason to resume its sway when momentarily unseated by madness—madness that may find expression in passing rage as well as in the chronic form known as insanity.—Baltimore Sun.

All the officers of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Otis, Mass., are women except the rector. Women are now elected as vestrymen in some Episcopal churches; but this is supposed to be the only instance in which all the vestrymen are women.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway has bestowed on the Scandinavian authoress, Clara Tschudi, the medal for art and science. This is the first time that a Scandinavian authoress has received this honor.

THE MORNINGS AT HOME.

Pretty Things to Slip on Before You are Dressed for the Day—Entirely New House Robes—They Should Invariably Include a Petticoat to Match in Color and Material.

Paris, Feb. 26—The boudoir robes which the smart women here will affect during their Lenten days of rest are artistic and rich, and above all comfortable. They are never fitted over corsets, and only the simplest close-fitting corded waists are recommended by the couturieres. If they are made of the same material as one's petticoat the effect is very pretty.

A woman who is very fond of amethysts and favors the color in her boudoir furnishings and gowns, has just had her Louis Quinze desk fitted out in a way that appeals to her taste. Everything is in amethyst glass mounted with silver—the pen staff, the blotter, the inkstand, the pen tray—all are of amethyst crystal.

Her boudoir robe of amethyst cashmere is exceedingly graceful and pretty. It is a close fitting princess affair. The yoke and tall collar are covered with appliques of deep purple velvet pansies and silver braid. There is a high corselet effect of accordion plaited India silk in a paler shade of amethyst that is tacked up to the yoke with a broad heading.

New Waist Design.

Over the hips and at the back, the silk is cut to form short basques and at the front of the gown the silk extends stole fashion to the floor. The narrow ceinture is of deep amethyst velvet, studded with large oval amethysts set in silver. Around the bottom of the gown there is a narrow band of the velvet pansies and silver embroidery. The sleeves of the India silk are draped very full from the wrists to the tops. The high collar is mounted by a frill of tulle in three shades of amethyst.



"MANY BOUDOIR GOWNS MADE LOW IN THE NECK BECAUSE OF THE COMFORTABLE TEMPERATURE."

A luxurious boudoir gown was made in three shades of apricot liberty silk. It was a princess with a full Watteau plait at the back. The yoke and full front were of a paler shade of the silk. Coming from under the Watteau plait were deep apricot velvet ribbons with bow knots appliqued at both edges of the full front.

The topmost ribbon was appliqued on to give the effect of a bolero. Edging the bottom of the yoke was a full frill of chiffon in the three shades of apricot. It was headed with the full ruche of the lighter shade. The sleeves were bishop, of the intermediate shade of silk. They were finished at the hand with a ruffle of the same and a bow knot applique.

A fluffy boudoir gown of primrose "crepe de chine" was delightfully girlish. It was a princess fitting close into the curves of the figure at the back and sides. The fullness that merged into a train was inserted at the waist line. The material was gathered full to form a short, square yoke at the back and at the front it continued to form a fluffy front that was confined in three broad puffs as far as the waist line, where it was allowed to fall full.

Two narrow bias folds of white satin bordered the yoke and between each puff was a repetition of the same. Frills of accordion plaited silk formed epaulettes over the shoulders and continued down both sides of the full front in jabots to the bottom of the gown. The collar was a high shirred affair of the silk confined with narrow white satin folds. The sleeves were fashioned into seven puffs, each separated with narrow folds of white satin. They were finished with accordion plaited frills of the same silk and bows of white satin ribbon.

An original artistic lounging robe designed for one of the stage favorites here has become amazingly popular, and is combined now in all sorts of pretty colors and materials.

The original gown was of deep turquoise blue cloth and white China silk. It is made in two pieces. There is a slip of accordion plaited white China silk that is held in slightly at the waist line with an invisible belt. It has long draped sleeves.

Over it is worn the robe of turquoise blue cloth. This is made with a broad box plait at the back and at the front is cut away to show the slip of white silk from the bust line. The high Medicis collar and the yoke of this robe were covered with wonderful gold embroidery and a narrow border of embroidery extended down both sides of the front. The flowing angel sleeves of the cloth were faced with white silk. A narrow band of sable trims both edges of the front, the sleeves and the collar.

In her boudoir a woman need not confine herself to the prevailing coiffure. Her thoughts on this subject are for the becomingness and comfort of her headdress. The usual mode of wearing the hair with one of these elegant lounging robes is to wave it back loosely from the forehead with the knot arranged high or at the crown of the head. For a low knot at the back of the neck is almost impossible to arrange with the prevailing high Medicis collar.

Jeweled Combs.

Any quantity of jeweled pins and combs are caught in these artistic coiffures, and women who have classic heads often affect jeweled bandeaus.

The tiny tortoise shell combs set with turquoise or bright pink coral are worn to advantage by blondes and brunettes, and all of the well dressed women here boast of two or three of these "sets" of combs. They are generally sold in sets of three—two shorter side combs and a longer one for gathering up and catching the little stray locks at the back of one's coiffure. In this way the loose knot is almost encircled with these jeweled combs.

Many boudoir gowns are made low in the neck because of the ever-comfortable temperature of the apartment.

Nina Goodwin.

[illegible]

Does Miss Butt, Colonel on Governor Atkinson's Staff, Lose Her Title by Marriage.

An animated discussion is now going on among the members of Governor Atkinson's staff, Georgia, U. S. A.

Col. Lewis Butt, or Miss Butt, as she was known prior to her appointment on the gubernatorial staff by Governor Atkinson two months ago, was married in January, and the question has arisen whether or not she is still "colonel."

Colonel Butt is the only woman in the United States, or in the world, who has won distinction on the same lines on which she gained hers. She was appointed a member of the staff of the governor of Georgia on political merits solely, and having won her honors in this way, she has maintained them on the same grounds.

When the Jefferson Davis monument was unveiled in Richmond nearly two years ago the most elaborate display was made in that city. When the soldiers marched through the streets they saluted the different houses decorated by the different southern states and all along the line of march they paid tribute to magnificently trimmed buildings labeled with state names.

A few days before this Jefferson Davis unveiling Miss Lewis Butt, one of the belles of Augusta, Ga., came to Richmond to spend a few days. She came to visit friends and to enjoy the ceremonies of the unveiling. As she drove through the streets a few days before the eventful Jefferson Davis day, she noticed that Georgia had no building decorated in its honor, and she immediately set to work to supply one. She obtained permission to decorate one of the finest houses in Richmond, and she trimmed it with the Georgia arms and Georgia emblems.

The Soldiers' Tribute.

When the troops marched past the day after the work was completed the Georgia regiments would have cheered had they dared to break over military custom, so beautiful was the house.

That night at a large reception Miss Butt shook hands with Governor Atkinson of Georgia, who congratulated her upon her work. "It is a political service," said he.

"I think I should be made a member of the governor's staff. Do you not?" Miss Butt asked the governor, laughingly.

"Indeed, I do," said he, "and if I am re-elected you shall be appointed."

Last November, when Governor Atkinson was re-elected chief executive of the "Cracker" state, one of his first appointments was that of Miss Lewis Butt of Augusta as one of the members of his staff. He gave her the title of colonel and all staff privileges.

Miss Butt immediately entered upon her duties as colonel. She rode with the governor and other members of the staff in parades, and at other times she received with them. She did all that the other members did, and in many ways assisted them in trying situations.

The staff of the governor of any state is appointed "to assist the governor." He "leans upon them," figuratively, and it is upon the staff he depends when the duties are too much for one person to perform. At state receptions the staff receives with the governor; at state unveilings they assist, doing such work as he cannot do. In parades they make the position of the governor conspicuous and noteworthy, and at other times they represent the governor.

If the governor is invited out and finds he cannot be present, he sends a member of his staff in his place. Colonel Butt has several times represented the governor at various dinners, receptions and balls which he could not himself attend.

All went well until the inevitable happened. Six weeks ago Colonel Butt got married. She married George M. Cunningham, a cotton dealer and one of the wealthiest men of the south. He is a member of the famous Cunningham family of Virginia and Maryland.

Her Wedding Tour.

Upon her wedding tour she visited the north and was received officially as Colonel Butt, member of the staff of Governor Atkinson of Georgia. Suddenly, however, one of the busybody sticklers of New York city proposed the interesting question of a change of title.

"Are you Colonel Butt or are you Colonel Cunningham? By marriage does your title change from Colonel Butt to Colonel Cunningham? Are you still colonel? Or does your marriage make you lose your title and become plain Mrs. George Cunningham?"

It may be said, however, that Mrs. Geo. M. Cunningham can never be "plain." Her coloring is beautiful, she has large, lustrous eyes, lovely hair and the most exquisite red cheeks. Her features are not the most regular in the world, but she dresses in soft fabrics, and, as Miss Emily McLaws, niece of General McLaws, says of her, "she has good, hard sense in dress."

The other members of Governor Atkinson's staff appeared to think that the title would change with perfect propriety, but they themselves were unable to change it. They said that would rest with Governor Atkinson who at that time would have stepped in and settled the question, but he was traveling by private car through the south and could not be reached by wire. He will undoubtedly make known his decision immediately.

It would be ungallant of Governor Atkinson to take away Colonel Butt's title now that she has become Mrs. Cunningham. A large number are of the opinion that he should allow her to continue a member of his staff in good and regular standing.

The appointment of Colonel Butt made a great deal of comment in Georgia, much of which was not always of the most favorable kind. It was at first declared that the other members of the staff would not welcome such an associate.

But this question was settled by the members of the staff, who the very first thing purchased an elegant jeweled sword and presented it to her. This is her only "uniform," although there are various pictures of her dressed otherwise. She has never worn when on parade with the staff any other but her street clothes. In her picture which she had taken in her "colonel's dress," the first she ever wore "on parade," she donned a pink and white organdie trimmed with Valenciennes lace. With this dress she wore a big black hat trimmed with nodding plumes. At her side was the jewelled belt and sword.

Colonel Butt is scarcely 21 years of age, and her title, which by courtesy should follow her through life, has probably many years to stand. In many states the title of colonel is hereditary, descending from father to eldest son, and presumably from mother to eldest daughter. This brings up also an interesting question of precedent, and the case will be watched with interest by those concerned in family titles.

Colonel Butt or Colonel Cunningham, is one of the most beautiful women of the south, and two years ago was published in a monthly magazine as one of the belles of Georgia. She was at one time elected the most beautiful woman in the state, an honor since disputed by two of her sisters.

In appointing a woman Governor Atkinson did not step out of his province. He simply varied from an established custom. He looked it up and found that there would not only not be any impropriety in appointing a feminine colonel, but there would be actual appropriateness in the act. She could act as hostess on various occasions when the governor would have to entertain, and she could also assist at social functions and could be useful to the governor at New-Year's receptions when he would entertain the president and foreign diplomats.

All these things Colonel Butt has done with the utmost ease and tact, and should her title be taken from her it would undoubtedly bring about a protest from the militia of the state of Georgia.

Page T. Allen.

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Official Confirmation of the Refusal of Spain's Requests Regarding Lee and the Warships.

RECALL OF THE CONSUL WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Reply to Spain Was Prompt and Decisive.

SPAIN MAY NOT INSIST

The Incident Merely Tends to Aggravate the Situation

PECULIAR ASPECTS PRESENTED

Under Ordinary Circumstances Spain Would have Full Right to Ask the Withdrawal of the Consul and Such Request Would be Promptly Acceded to—The Present Circumstances, in the Opinion of Many Congressmen, Fully Justify the President in His Peremptory Refusal—Dismissal of Lee Would be Within Spain's Right, According to Diplomatic Usage.

Washington, March 7.—The Spanish situation developed two new phases today, when it became known that the Spanish government had formally requested the recall of Consul General Lee from his post at Havana, to which request the United States had courteously but firmly refused to comply, also that the Spanish government has suggested the impropriety of sending relief supplies to the Cuban reconcentrados on the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville, to which suggestion the United States had given a like answer in the negative.

The first intimation of these steps came in a brief and explicit cablegram from Madrid. Prior to its receipt, however, the authorities here had been fully conversant with the facts, although no intimation had been allowed to get to the public on either subject.

An Authorized Statement.

The disclosures from Madrid left no further ground for reticence in Washington, and after a conference at the White House between the president, Assistant Secretary Day of the state department and Secretary Long of the navy department, the following authorized statement was handed to the Associated Press by Judge Day as comprising everything that was to be said by the administration on the subject:

"The president will not consider the recall of General Lee. He has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgment, fidelity and courage, to the president's entire satisfaction.

"As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment from Key West by one of the naval vessels, whichever may be best adapted for the purpose to Matanzas and Sagua."

Although the officials here are noncommittal on the subject it is believed the request for General Lee's recall was made at least two days ago, and that the Spanish government, after receiving the reply of the state department has not insisted either upon Lee's recall or upon its contention that the relief supplies should not be sent to Cuba in naval vessels.

Beyond the foregoing, those who had participated in the conference at the White House would not discuss the subject and it was stated positively that the authorized statement comprised all that would be given to anyone.

Unusual Features.

The advices from Madrid, together with the authoritative statement here, left no room for doubt as to what had occurred. The request for General Lee's recall is understood to have come within the last few days, and doubtless, since the last cabinet meeting on Friday, as no reference was made to it at that time. It came through Minister Woodford, a somewhat unusual proceeding, as the common mode of requesting the withdrawal of a minister or a consul is through the representative of the government making the request which in this case is Senor Dubose, the Spanish charge d'affaires. Mr. Dubose had received no instructions on the subject and was in complete ignorance of the demands made through Minister Woodford. The other suggestion of the Spanish government that relief supplies should not be sent in warships did not come through Minister Woodford, as the Madrid dispatches stated, but was presented by Senor Dubose to the state department last Friday.

The response in both cases went direct to Minister Woodford.

No Loss of Time.

There was no loss of time, however, in assembling a special session of the cabinet. In the protest against the Montgomery and Nashville, Judge Day conferred with Secretary Long, who in turn called in Captain Crowinshield, chief of the bureau of navigation. There appears to be no reason why a change should be made in the plan for sending these ships on the relief mission, and without attaching significance to the request of the Spanish government, the answer was made that the plans of the trip were completed and that the stay of the ships would be brief and of the most pacific character.

Cabinet Not Consulted.

In responding to the request for General Lee's recall, the president does not appear to have deemed the subject open to such discussion as would require the views of his cabinet associates, and after brief exchange between the White House and the state department, the negative answer was dispatched to Minister Woodford. One phase of the incident that tends to show the firm stand taken by the administration is the expedition with which the action was accomplished. Such a matter ordinarily is laid before the cabinet, the views of all its members personally given and the fullest opportunity afforded for discussion. But in this case, the Associated Press bulletin furnished to some members of the cabinet the first information that General Lee's service was open to question. Before the cabinet meeting, no hint or complaint of any kind relating to General Lee had been made.

Objection to Lee.

The ground on which General Lee's recall was asked, is not officially disclosed. It is known, however, that the Spanish government has chafed for some time over General Lee's presence in Havana, although this has never taken the form of a definite protest prior to the present time. It began to assume a more serious aspect shortly after the arrival of the Maine at Havana. At that time General Lee escorted Sigsbee on his round of official calls. These were made with due formality, but the Spanish officials took offense when the calls were restricted to General Blanco, Admiral Manterola and the representatives of the military arm of Spain's service and did not include Premier Galvez, and his associates of the autonomist cabinet, who represented the new civil regime which Spain is seeking to enforce.

Amends Made.

The matter came to the attention of Senor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, and although there was no protest the situation doubtless reached the state department, as suitable amends were made by Captain Sigsbee calling on Dr. Congosto, the civil secretary general, Premier Galvez and his associates. There was like irritation over a dinner given by Consul General Lee, to the officers of the Maine. The list of guests on that occasion is said to have omitted some of the Spanish naval officers, and to have included, quite conspicuously, the names of a number of American newspaper correspondents who were regarded by the Spanish officials at Havana as antagonistic to them. This was also brought to the attention of the officials, but was not made the basis for any action but rather of unofficial Spanish criticism of General Lee's general mode of procedure.

Within recent days it has been understood by officials here that the feeling against General Lee has been smoothed over and the request for his recall was for that reason in the nature of a complete surprise.

There are circumstances which clearly disclose the grounds for the recall, although it is not known that Spain has made any exact specification of complaint. Since the Maine disaster, a report has been circulated that General Lee held the personal opinion that the explosion was due to external causes. No official report of this character was ever sent to Washington, so far as is known, but the mere circulation of the report at Madrid a trifling such views, to General Lee has been the source of much feeling in Spanish official circles.

Sympathy for Insurgents.

The press dispatches from Madrid also disclosed that General Lee is held accountable at the Spanish capital for the project of the purchase of Cuba by the United States from Spain as well as for a general sentiment of sympathy towards the insurgents. The suggestion of Imparcial, a leading government organ, that the next session of the cortes will consider the case of General Lee, shows the strong influences which induced the Sagasta cabinet to ask his recall. In this connection the fact is noted that Senor Dupuy De Lome is due in Spain at this time. His enforced retirement on a demand by the United States is felt to have awakened a counter sentiment at Madrid which finds expression against Consul General Lee. There is little doubt also that such advice as Senor De Lome would give to the government in Madrid would not be conducive towards the retention of General Lee. There is little doubt, however, that the main cause of Spain's action is the sympathies General Lee has shown for the Cuban sufferers. It is known that his active and open sympathy with the people who have suffered so greatly during the present insurrection; American citizens, as well as native Cubans, has not been accepted by the Spanish officials in Cuba as an exhibition of disinterested officials such as is expected of consular officers. There were complaints during General Weyler's administration, of his cabinet; but never in full official form.

International Law.

As a matter of fact, Spain requires no formal cause for the dismissal of a consular officer, according to international law. These officers are not endowed usually with diplomatic privileges, and they exist entirely by the sufferance of the nations to which they are sent. They live officially only through an exequatur granted by the government to which they are accredited and this may be withdrawn at any moment. So Consul General Lee may be dismissed from his post at the pleasure of the Spanish government and this would not violate any section of international law. But he is in one respect unique, in that he is endowed with semi-diplomatic powers, by the wish of our government and by the consent of the Spanish government. The request of the Spanish government for his recall may, therefore, be regarded as tantamount to a demand for the recall of objectionable ministers—such, for instance, as was Senor Dupuy De Lome. There must be some substantial or satisfactory reason for such a demand in such cases, and as those presented against General Lee probably were confined to the acts he has so far performed with the full sanction and approval of President McKinley, the demand was not entertained, as is clearly shown in the formal statement given out by Assistant Secretary Day. Under such circumstances the incident would close unless Spain took the decisive step of insisting on General Lee's recall, and this failing, giving him his exequator. This radical course is not expected, however, and all the indications reaching officials here are that Spain will not proceed further with the incident.

Regarding Warships.

The action regarding the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville is looked upon by officials here as much less grave than that affecting General Lee. Secretary Long said tonight he did not regard the question as to what ship should carry the relief supplies as serious in any way, or as likely to present any perplexing issues.

The desire of the navy department, Mr. Long said, was merely to get the supplies to Cuba on the most available vessel. There were three of these now at Key West, the Montgomery, Nashville and Fern, alike available for the service, and one of these, Mr. Long said, would be designated for the trip. The Fern is a dispatch boat, unarmed naval vessel and her availability for this mission had not previously been suggested. Her choice would probably remove all ground for objection, as she has none of the characteristics of a war vessel. Mr. Long said, however, that the only decision thus far reached was that one of the naval vessels—Montgomery, Nashville or Fern—should make the trip. As this is the first time public mention has been made of the Fern in connection with carrying the supplies, it might be inferred that she will make the trip.

Official Orders Stand.

The official orders, however, continue to stand as they were originally made, designating the Montgomery and Nashville, but these could be changed readily if the Fern was felt best suited for the work. The naval officers have felt from the first that the Montgomery and Nashville were illy adapted for carrying supplies.

They are essentially fighting machines, and every inch of available room is taken up with their own supplies of cordage, canvass, coal, etc. This was so apparent that the plans contemplated putting the relief supplies on deck, covering them with tarpaulins, and trusting to the weather and a quick trip to keep the provisions and clothing from damage. The Fern, not being essentially a fighting machine, but more of the type of a yacht for the speedy conveyance of naval dispatches, has considerable more room for stowing supplies, both below and on deck. The Cuban relief committee counted on sending 75 tons to Key West, but this has now been increased to 100 tons."

The supplies left New York on one of the Mallory line boats yesterday and are due at Key West next Wednesday. The transfer will take a day and the plan has been to have the government ship start next Thursday for Cuba.

PITTSBURG FIRE.

One Woman Suffocated and Five Other Persons Probably Fatally Injured.

Pittsburg, March 6.—In a fire at No. 611 Webster avenue today, one woman was suffocated and five others so badly burned that they may die. Three families were penned in a ramshackle building, the stairs being eaten away by flames while they slept.

Mrs. Dominic Enrielo, aged 30, wife of Dominic Enrielo, fruit huckster, was separated from her husband in the smoke and suffocated while trying to raise a window; she died in the patrol wagon.

Harry Levin, aged 16, was probably fatally burned.

Lillian Levin, aged six, burned about face; condition serious.

Max Verlinski, aged 22, burned about head; fatally injured.

Jessie Verlinski, aged 22, his wife; injuries serious.

Ethel Verlinski, aged 8 months; will probably die.

Elizabeth Levin, aged 18, ankle broken by jumping from second story window; also hurt internally.

Rita Levin, aged three years, thrown from second story; badly injured.

IRISH AMERICANS.

Denver's Celebration of the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

Denver, March 6.—The biggest gathering of Irish-American citizens ever assembled in this city filled the Broadway theater this afternoon. The occasion was the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Irish rebellion of 1798.

The orators were Rev. T. H. Malone, S. J. Donlevy, national vice president of the Centennial Association of America, T. M. Patterson and P. J. Sheridan. Father Malone's address was a critical and historical review of the movements of the united Irishmen. Incidentally he alluded to the recent speech of Father Weber, of New York.

"As Irishmen and Irish-Americans," said Father Malone, "our cordial sympathy goes out to all people struggling for freedom. As Irish Catholics we cannot too severely criticise and condemn the words of that misguided priest in New York, who said it was the duty of Catholics to support Spain in a conflict with this country. We stand for America against every other country on earth and the prompt disclaimer of the great archbishop of New York for responsibility for his priest's utterance, meets a sincere response from the Catholics of the west."

These sentiments were loudly cheered. S. J. Donlevy's ringing declaration that Irish nationalism was neither Catholicism or Protestantism, was enthusiastically applauded. The speaker received an ovation as he declared for an "Irish republic, free people, free land and a nation self-reliant on all essentials." The addresses of Messrs. Patterson and Sheridan were also well received.

A delegation was present from each Irish-American organization in the state.

Mounted Customs Inspectors.

Port Townsend, Wash., March 6.—A feature heretofore unknown in the Puget Sound customs districts has been inaugurated. It consists of mounted inspectors, and the first man appointed to a position on horseback is Enoch F. Plummer, of this place. Collector Heustis was recently authorized by the treasury department to establish a mounted inspectors' patrol on the boundary between eastern Washington and British Columbia with headquarters at Northport. A mounted inspector is allowed a salary of $3.50 per day, and is expected to cover the boundary line for a distance of from 25 to 40 miles as often as possible.

Passengers for Alaska.

Seattle, March 6.—Over 900 people left here for Alaska today on the steamers Valencia and Queen. The Valencia, bound for Copper river, carried 600; the Queen, bound for southeastern Alaska, carried 318.

At Tacoma and other Sound ports the Queen's list will be increased to 600.

Thirty Thousand in Purses.

Columbus, O., March 3.—The directors of the Columbus Driving Park association tonight decided to hang up $30,000 in purses for the grand circuit races to be given here August 1 to 5, inclusive.

Mine Foreclosure.

Deadwood, S. D., March 1.—The property of the Portland Consolidated Mining company was sold today by the sheriff to satisfy a judgment of foreclosure. The property was bid in by Kallock W. Seaman, of Clinton, Ia., trustee of the stockholders, for $338,798.

DEFENSE CLOSED.

Trial of Sheriff Martin and His Deputies at Lattimer is Now Nearing Its End.

Wilkesbarre, March 3.—The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies at Lattimer, Pa., progressed slowly today. Deputy Hess was recalled and his cross-examination was continued. He said that he was sure he did not fire a shot; he had heard no command given to fire. Although the life of the sheriff was in great peril, the witness claimed he did not order his company to fire upon the strikers as he was afraid the sheriff might possibly be shot instead, as he was in the midst of the bunch of strikers.

John A. Salmon of Harrisburg testified to being for four days a deputy sheriff. Salmon said the day was so warm that he was overcome by the heat and was leaning against the fence, back of the deputies when the shooting occurred.

Attorney George A. Coxe of Philadelphia, representing the Austrian government, made his first appearance since the trial commenced. Mr. Coxe stated that his visit was purely an unofficial one, as he has had a representative here all the time and was kept well informed on the case.

Fired One Shot.

"I fired one shot" said Charles J. Kaens this afternoon. He was the first of the deputies to admit that he had shot. He told how he had seen at West Hazelton Deputy Platt level his gun at a striker who was picking up a stone. He told the story of the shooting at Lattimer. On cross-examination he said he did not aim at any point of the men's bodies.

Sheriff Martin was recalled and asked if he observed any weapons on the strikers at West Hazelton. He answered that he saw three men with revolvers in their hip pockets. On cross-examination he said he did not converse with any of them nor did he arrest them.

Asked if any of the men in line at Lattimer had not been sworn in as deputies, he said:

"Well, there were not many who had not been sworn in."

He could not tell how many.

T. M. Coniffe, a tipstaff, said that he had met Sheriff Martin in the court house

COLORADO NEWS.

STATE LANDS SOLD.

Eight Hundred Acres Near Fowler Changed Ownership.

Denver, March 5.—A special to the News from Rocky Ford, Colo., says:

L. C. Paddock, register of the state board of land commissioners, conducted a very important sale of state lands at Rocky Ford this afternoon. The lands comprised 800 acres near Fowler, in sections 15, 22, 23 and 24, township 22, south range 59 west. A large crowd was attracted and the bidding on many of the tracts was quite spirited. W. E. Anderson purchased all of the lands except three tracts which were sold to L. R. Fenlason and J. N. Beatty. The prices ranged from $9 to $2? per acre without water right. Mr. Anderson obtained the bulk of land by reason of owning stocks in the Oxford Farmers Ditch company under which the lands are located. The prices he asked for water rights were too high to make it practicable for others to outbid him and there being no other water rights owners who had any stock to sell.

WESTERN FREIGHT BUSINESS.

An Association to be Formed for Independent Control.

Denver, March 5.—A meeting of general freight agents of western lines will be held in Denver next week to form a strong association to govern the western freight business. Some of the general freight agents say that the new association will act independently of the trans-missouri association which now practically controls the business of the western territory.

The call for the meeting has been issued for next Wednesday from the traffic department of the Denver and Rio Grande.

The lines represented will be: Oregon Short Line; Oregon Railway and Navigation company; Rio Grande Western; Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Union Pacific.

It is probable that the Southern Pacific and the D., P. D. and G. will also be represented. The result of the meeting will be, if the present plans are successfully carried out, the formation of a better policy for the handling of California-Colorado business and business from the Missouri river to the north Pacific coast points.

It has been practically decided upon that the headquarters of the new association will be in Denver. Chairman Flynn, of the Colorado Railway association and formerly at the head of the old Colorado-Utah association, will probably be selected as chairman.

MINE BURNED OUT.

Santa Domingo in the Santa Eulalie District On Fire.

Denver, March 5.—A special to the New from El Paso, Texas says:

News reached here tonight that the Santa Domingo mine in the Santa Eulalie district, 15 miles southeast of Chihuahua, was burned Thursday night. At midnight the night shift of 40 men went up the shaft to eat lunch, leaving two of their number on watch down on the 1,400-foot level. When the workmen started to return to their work they found the mine on fire and the shaft full of smoke. They could hear the shrieks of the two watchers who were being roasted alive. The mine was heavily timbered throughout and only the caving in of the mine extinguished the flame. The loss amounts to half a million dollars and it will be 12 months before the mine can be again operated.

NORTHERN RATES.

Midland and Rio Grande Have Made Peculiar Provisions.

Denver, March 1.—The Colorado Midland and the Denver and Rio Grande railroads today issued circulars authorizing agents to sell tickets for points in the northwest, at a reduction of $5. The rates are effective tomorrow and are arranged in a peculiar manner. On the Midland from all points on the line west of Cascade Canon to Portland, the rate will be $40 first class and $30 second class. From the same points to Seattle, Vancouver, Tacoma and Victoria, the rates will be $45 first class and $35 second class; intermediate rate to be no higher. These rates are obtainable only on condition that the travelers are in groups of three or more. All three names must be endorsed on one ticket, or else the rates do not apply. The same condition applies on the Rio Grande, except that the rates are obtainable from all points west of Denver.

The two roads have agreed that from Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Colorado City and Cripple Creek to Portland $45 first class and $35 second class. To the far northwestern points the first class rate will be $50 and the second $40.

With the tickets sold from territory at any point on the Rio Grande and at any point east of Cascade on the Midland, a rebate check for $5 will be given. Upon the arrival of the passenger at his destination this amount will be refunded him from what he paid at his starting point for his ticket. Thus the rates are $5 lower than would appear in the circular.

News of the State.

Pueblo's free kindergarten has been opened.

The population of Victor is found to be about 5,500.

Taxes are being paid very rapidly in San Miguel county.

B. P. Qualntance has taken charge of the Golden postoffice.

B. L. Olds has taken charge of the state industrial school at Golden.

John Hughes, aged 9, has disappeared from his home in Ridgeway.

Grand Junction has offered $55,000 in bonds for the city water works.

Pueblo's two military companies are to be recruited to their maximum strength.

C. F. Wilson has been appointed professor of metallurgy at the state school of mines.

R. Agers was probably fatally shot by Nels Nelson, near Deer Trail, the other day, on account of undue attentions to Mrs. Nelson.

School Superintendent Hardings of Boulder county decided the flag salute a religious test and ordered suspended pupils at Boulder reinstated. The school board promises to revise the formula, but the Adventists threaten to resist any form of patriotic salute in the schools.

STRUCK BY A ROCK.

Charles Tibbets Injured in the Alliance-Gold King.

Special to the Gazette:

Cripple Creek, March 1.—Charles Tibbets, of the leasing firm of Terrell and Tibbets, was shockingly injured this afternoon by falling rock in his lease on the Alliance-Gold King. The accident was very similar in all respects to the one which occurred about a week ago in the Moon Anchor and by which Scott Haigler lost his life. Tibbets was working in the drift when an immense rock became loosened and fell upon him, striking him in the back and crushing him to the ground. He lay helpless beneath the mass of stone and his partner, rushing to his rescue, was unable alone to lift the weight of the rock. Tibbets braced himself against the wall and helped his partner to roll the stone away after which he was hoisted to the surface and brought to this city. A physician found that the man's ankles both were dislocated, his back was injured and internal injuries were sustained, the extent of which cannot yet be ascertained. It is thought that unless his internal injuries prove more serious than is now apparent he will recover.

CRIPPLE CREEK ELECTRIC.

Paul Hirsch of Paris Discusses the New Line, Its Plans and Its Benefits to the Public.

Denver, March 1.—Paul E. Hirsch of Paris, France, financial agent of the Canon City and Cripple Creek Electric railroad, and Louis Unruht of Chicago, one of the parties interested in the line, are at the Brown Palace hotel, having returned from Cripple Creek, where they went to inspect the work on the road. There are now 1,450 men employed on the work, divided into two camps, and a gang of men to constitute the third camp was sent out yesterday from Cripple Creek. The rolling stock, power plant and rails have been ordered, and most of it is en route from the east, where the orders have been placed.

Mr. Hirsch said that the road will be 27 miles long, and the total cost, including rolling stock will be $1,350,000. Mr. Hirsch stated that they had been compelled to go to France to get the money with which to build it on account of the the hard times in this country. The road will run five trains a day each way, four freight and one passenger. The speed of the passenger trains will be 25 miles an hour, and the trip will take exactly one hour and 10 minutes. The rolling stock will be standard gauge, and 66 per cent. of the road is in curves. The fare for one trip will be 75 cents, and for both ways will be $1.25. The road will haul ore for 57 cents a ton, and other freight rates will be correspondingly cheap. The road will have 80 freight cars, including camp cars, four combination cars with a smoking, mail, express and baggage compartment, and eight passenger coaches.

HOMESEEKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Colorado's Chance to Secure Settlers on the Vast Unoccupied Domain of the State.

The National Homeseekers' association, a philanthropic institution, organized for the purpose of relieving the overcrowded cities and settling families on available land in the west and south, is anxious to know more of Colorado's wonderful resources. Recently Governor Adams appointed C. B. Schmidt, of Pueblo, national committeeman, and he is endeavoring to furnish his association with all available information.

The following letter from Secretary George E. Gilling outlines the plan of the association, and invites the co-operation of the people of Colorado:

"To the Editor.—The national headquarters of the Homeseekers association were recently removed from Chicago to 120 Fourth street, Southeast, Washington, D. C. The object of the association is to induce industrious people to leave the overcrowded cities and settle on some of the millions of acres of fertile but unoccupied land in the western and southern states, where their labor will at least return them a living and in time give them pleasant homes. The association is purely philanthropic in purpose. None of the officers receive a salary and are not pecuniarily interested in the sale of land anywhere. The expense is met by voluntary contributions.

"I have been in correspondence with the governors of the various states recently, as well as many other prominent persons, and they have all expressed a lively interest in the work of the association, and the governors have appointed committeemen from their several states. We have held public meetings in a number of cities and are now arranging for more. Both the national and the state committees are at work preparing for the next annual convention, which will convene during the coming summer.

"It is desired that representatives from every state and territory in the Union attend the second national convention, bringing with them all the facts and statistics obtainable regarding their localities, agricultural and mineral resources, educational and religious privileges, transportation facilities, the climatic advantages. This information will be published and distributed by the association.

"I am greatly interested in the growth of Colorado (expecting some day to make it my home), and I do not wish the state to fall behind any of the others in taking full advantage of the work of this association, and, therefore, I desire to make it a matter of personal interest to every citizen of the state to assist the association, obtain and disseminate information about Colorado's wonderful resources, and for this purpose I will be pleased to correspond with all those who are interested in the development of the state.

"Respectfully yours,

"George E. Gilling,

"Secretary.

"Also editor of the Irrigation Age, and the Homeseeker."

LITIGATION.

Report that the Portland and Strong Will Fight.

Special to the Gazette:

Cripple Creek, March 2.—It was reported today from sources considered reliable that war is about to be declared in the courts between the two strongest companies operating on Battle mountain, the Portland and the Strong Gold Mining companies.

A hastily called meeting of some of the principal officers and stockholders of the Portland company was held at the Victor office Tuesday night when, it is said, papers were prepared which only await the signature of President Burns before being filed in the court suing the Strong Gold Mining company for half a million dollars. The suit will be based on the claim that the Strong people have extracted ore to that value from Portland ground. Injunction proceedings are also to be brought to restrain the Strong people from further operating in the disputed territory.

The ground in question is the Four Queens lode, a very narrow traction belonging to the Portland company in which a rich ore chute has been cut, portions of which run as high as $5,000 to the ton.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

Candidates Named for Cripple Creek City Offices.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 2.—The Democratic primaries were held here this evening and the following gentlemen were named as the candidates of that party for the city offices for the next term:

City Clerk—D. C. Weyand.

Marshal—Ed. McDaniels.

Treasurer—E. E. Martin.

City Attorney—E. C. Stimson

Street Commissioner—George Bert?

City Engineer—Thomas Withers.

Police Judge—Henry H. Whiting

Aldermen—First ward, W. O'Brien; Second ward, Frank Pinson; Third ward, C. W. Hardy; Fourth ward, F. H. Segfred.

LESS THAN A HUNDRED.

Colorado Has Small Part in the Klondike Mania.

Denver, March 1.—A feeling of undisguised disgust is manifest among the Colorado roads, each of which made extensive preparations early in the year to carry a large number of passengers to the Pacific coast on their way to the gold fields of Alaska. This feeling is easily accounted for when it is learned that the loudly heralded "Klondike rush" fell through and diminished into the journeying of less than a hundred people to the northwest from Colorado. Although the railroads spent large sums of money in preparing for the rush the rush failed to materialize, and the chances are that the extra equipment, the additional tourist cars, etc., that were put on for the accommodation of the Klondikers from Colorado will be withdrawn unless the unappreciative public makes a decided change and begins to patronize the railways and their coast services.

"The Klondike business simply has fallen to pieces," said General Passenger Agent Bailey of the Colorado Midland this morning, "and although this road will be the loser by the failure of the travelers to respond in as great numbers as we anticipated, I am glad to see it, for it means that the people of Colorado are gifted with more sound sense than we gave them credit for possessing. They realize after all that the state is about as good as far as mining is concerned as any other section of the country, and all true Coloradans should receive the intelligence gladly."

Inquiry at the office of the Denver and Rio Grande showed that the same state of affairs had been noticed there as at the Midland offices. Some people, of course, have left Colorado in search of Alaskan gold, but the rush is over as far as this state is concerned. It is estimated that not more than six people left this city for the northwest during the present month.

Tomorrow morning a new set of rates to Portland and Seattle will become effective. The meeting of the Western Passenger association being held in Chicago has decided to meet the competition of the Canadian Pacific through Colorado and the Oregon gateway, as well as through the St. Paul gateway. The rates from New York to the coast will be $40 first class and $30 second class, just equal to those made by the Canadian road recently. As a consequence of the action of the Western Passenger association it was announced this morning officially that the rates from Denver to the coast points will be reduced tomorrow to correspond with the coast-to-coast rates. After tomorrow the rates from here will be $25 first class and $20 second class, a reduction of $5 on each class. The intermediate rates between this city and the coast will not be disturbed.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Herman Liebes.

San Francisco, March 1.—A cablegram was received here today announcing the death of Herman Liebes, founder of the fur house of H. Liebes & Co., which is said to be the largest of its kind in the United States.

Mr. Liebes was born in Germany 56 years ago. He came direct to San Francisco in 1864 and founded the house of which he is the head, and in 1890 he formed the North American Commercial company and this company practically controlled the trade of Alaska, they having purchased whaling and fishing vessels, established canneries and founded upwards of 20 posts in that country. He founded the Alaska Exploration company and became thoroughly identified with Alaska and its products. About 11 years ago a dropsical complaint developed itself, and for eight years he was treated by local physicians with varying success. Three years ago he went to London, where he could have the benefit of the Matlack sanitarium, and took up his residence with his cousin, Solomon Liebes. His death was brought about by a complication of diseases, but primarily bronchitis and dropsy.

Dr. Jennie Taylor Gordon.

Alameda, Cal., March 3.—Bishop William Taylor of the Methodist church has received news of the death of his niece, Dr. Jennie Taylor Gordon, who is known to all interested in foreign missions as Dr. Jennie. She expired at Malange, Angola on December 27. Her husband is an African missionary and her parents reside at Mechanicsburg, Pa. She lived for years in Africa and was noted for her medical skill.

Judge Charles Vanderburgh.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 3.—Judge Charles Vanderburgh, a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., a resident of Minneapolis since 1856 and for ten years a justice of the state supreme court, died today. Judge Vanderburgh has been a prominent figure in the northwest for the past 40 years.

N. Wright Cuney.

San Antonio, Tex., March 3.—N. Wright Cuney, of Galveston, ex-national Republican committeeman from Texas, and for years the leader of the Republican party in Texas, died here today of consumption.

Agriculture, Irrigation, Stock-Raising, etc.

Raising Turkeys.

We occasionally read of turkeys that weigh 50 or 60 pounds to the pair, and of even heavier birds having been sold, or sent as a gift to the president or some other public official.

Does it pay to grow turkeys of that size or nearly approaching it? In Boston market birds of even 15 or 20 pounds weight, when dressed, though even so nicely fattened, cannot often be sold excepting at a discount from the prices that prevail for birds of half those weights. They may be sold sometimes to be placed upon the table at some public banquet, where they are meant to be looked at and admired rather than eaten. Restaurants and hotels may buy them to serve up to their customers, when they are offered at a price a little below the regular quotations, but the customer who wants 20 pounds of turkey for his family dinner at Thanksgiving time or other time, usually prefers to have it in two birds than in one, and he will pay a few cents a pound more for it to have the smaller birds.

Can the larger breeds be grown at less cost per pound? This is doubtful, to say the least, though perhaps it has not been fairly tested. It may be true that the Bronze turkey, which is a large breed, is more hardy than some of the smaller breeds, as its advocates claim. It may be that when ranging in the field and finding most of its food in the insects there, it cost no more to grow the large bird than the small one, but when it comes to be fattened for market, the grain required to make a pound of flesh upon one large bird will be enough to make a pound upon two smaller birds.

What is desired for our markets is that the farmers should grow turkeys of eight to twelve pounds weight when dressed, well fattened, and with good, tender meat upon them, instead of a combination of hard muscles and cords that might be very desirable in a draught horse or a working ox.

Some turkey-growers do not think it necessary to feed grain but a week or two to the turkeys before killing them allowing them before that time to range for all their food, but those who have a reputation for sending the best birds to market, say that two months of liberal feeding is not too much to make the turkey what it should be for the table. The Rhode Island poultry men, whose products have a reputation as good as the best, sometimes buy turkeys, geese or other poultry by the carload in other states or in Canada, and feed them for the market about two months before killing them.—(Kansas Farmer.

Dairy News and Notes.

Just as soon as the flies are gone take the horns off the dairy stock and the breeding bull as well.

The cold rains we will soon have are a great detriment to the dairyman if his cows are not protected from them.

Corn is now mostly in the shock or silo. That which is out should be housed, or covered soon as every day it is losing in food value.

If the dairy is to have the profit on the right side of the ledger the coming winter now is the time to commence making arrangements looking to that end.

The feed on the range pastures is all cured and has the appearance of furnishing abundance of dry feed which will keep young stock in a thriving condition.

If butter was very low for a few weeks the past summer that is no reason why the cows should have been allowed to shift for themselves. An unusual boom in butter-making is justifiable on account of present prices.

Where I see cows of the best breeds I find they are getting the best pasture and care. Farmers who feed their cows alfalfa pasture have much the larger returns. It is well, however, to see that the cows are not allowed to overeat of this rich milk-producing feed.

Summer has been here and is gone and how many of our dairy farmers are ready for winter? Comfort must be provided for the cows as well as the owner if a full mess of milk is expected. Where the cow is wet and chilled she uses the food to warm herself and what is consumed in this way does not appear in the milk pail.

In using the Babcock test a great many farmers are careless in cleaning up as soon as the testing is completed. If all glassware is cleaned at once there should be no trouble regarding foul tubes. Warm water with a small brush made especially for this work will remove any and all grease and impurities that may adhere to the bottle.

In a great many places feeding has already commenced with the dairy cows. Train the cow to be milked first and fed afterwards. Feeding first is apt to fill the barn or sheds full of dust and this dust will get into the milk. Then the creamery man will have poor butter and the consumer will blame the creamery management when the fault belongs to the herdsman.

The cheese industry has taken quite a boom the past season and among the leading brands found on the Denver market are Ex-Governor Cooper's Waysde farm, Swiss brick cheese. These are full cream and the finest to be had. There have been a number of other brands launched on the market with more or less success. When once a brand becomes favorably known there is no trouble in selling it.

Experiments have been made to determine the effect of salt on the quantity of milk given by cows. Three cows were kept a month without salt, and the milk was carefully weighed. For two weeks the same cows were given four ounces of salt each, and the increase was 100 pounds of milk. Cows should have rock salt where they can lick at pleasure.

Ensilage is undoubtedly one of the best winter feeds for the dairy, whether the crop be corn or alfalfa. Whatever chemists may say to the contrary, the cows show at the pail and in the churn that ensilage supplies the principle of June pasturage better than is possible with dry fodder. Roots are almost as good, but our American dairymen seem to be averse to their use.

It is not unusual to find a cow which shows no inclination to dry off at any time after dropping her first or second calf. Such animal shows an excellent dairy trait—persistence in the milking habit—but it is doubtful if continuous milking is profitable. Better results are believed to be obtained from cows which are inclined to take an annual rest, if not too long. A month is long enough; three weeks will do in most cases, and six weeks should be the longest time encouraged or allowed for a cow to be dry before calving.

In the district of Rocquefort, France, there is a cheese factory which uses the milk of some 250,000 sheep, turning out, during the season, from 3,000 to 3,500 tons of cheese. This is the celebrated Rocquefort cheese, which is largely exported, and commands a very high price, both at home and abroad. The ewes give such an abundance of milk that their lambs get sufficiently well grown to be safely weaned at two months' old, leaving the dam then to be milked for the purpose of making cheese. Colorado has the same alpine grasses and it also has the sheep. Why could not Rocquefort cheese be made here just as well as in Europe? The business would pay well just as long as there is a fad among epicures and dudes for this kind of cheese.—(W. F. Wing, in Field and Farm.

FOR MORE HOECAKE.

An Organization of National Proportions to Bring About Greater Use of Indian Corn.

Philadelphia, March 1.—Meetings of the sub-committees on organization, legislation and finance of the American Maize Propaganda, an organization to promote the larger use of Indian corn, were held in this city today to perfect the organization and mature for further action.

Among those present were Col. Clark E. Carr, president; B. W. Snow, secretary, both of Illinois, and Herbert Myrick, editor of the American Agriculturalist of New York.

Plans were formulated by which it is expected to secure the co-operation of every farmer in the country, especially in the great corn belt, and of the manufacturers who, by all known processes, prepare corn and corn stalks for consumption and commercial uses.

The promoters of the propaganda have in view the holding of a great corn exposition, cooking school, etc., in connection with the Transmississippi exposition at Omaha, this summer or fall, followed by similar work at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo next year and a still larger enterprise at Paris in 1900. In addition to this, they are now considering the arranging of a circuit of corn cooking schools and corn food expositions in all the principal cities.

Big Prices for Cattle.

Emporia, Kas., March 2.—Fifty head of pure bred Hereford cattle sold at Sunny Slope farm, near here, today, brought prices averaging over $400 a head. For the imported yearling bull March On $1,000 was realized and Miranda, a yearling heifer, brought $350. Stock men from all over the west are attending the sale.

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The March Production will Undoubtedly Exceed February.

PRODUCTIVE, DEVELOPMENTS

Gold Coin, Portland, Independence and Strong Prominent on Battle Mountain — Matoa, Anchoria Leland and Moon Anchor on Gold—Elkton, Raven, Doctor and Ingham on Raven — Victor, Isabella and Orphan Bell on Bull—Republic on Gunpt, Fluorine on Copper and El Paso in Poverty all in the Swim.

It is somewhat early to talk, but present indications in the ore-producing world of Cripple Creek point to the conclusion that the mines of the camp are going to make a very fine showing during March and in the 4 days allotted to that period easily beat the 2-day record of February. But it is not only by reason of the fact that the present month is three days longer than the one which has just flown by that the production promises to be considerably heavier as it is the mines themselves that are making the improved showings—an improvement, by the by, which follows close upon many others.

On Battle mountain the Portland, Gold Coin Strong, Independence, Granite and Lead Pipe are all maintaining their high average while the Vindicator, Zeolite, Jolly Tar and many other small producers may come to the front at any one or almost any moment. On Bull hill the Pharmacist is increasing its output, as also are the Zenobia, Orphan Bell, Speculator and Bull City placer. The Victor and Isabella are adding greatly to the general output, for this part of the district, while the Dauntless, Union, Sacramento, Pilgrim, Consolidated, Little Vindicator, Theresa, Legal Tender and several other companies of lesser note are assisting towards the big whole.

On Gold hill the Anchoria-Leland Moon-Anchor and Matoa companies are the heaviest producers, but lessees on the Lexington, E. Porter Gold King, Kittie M., Anaconda, Virginia M., May Queen and Lelia and the shipments from the Geneva by the Cripple Creek Consolidated company are also important factors.

On Raven hill the Doctor, Raven and Elkton companies are the leaders, and they are followed by the Jack Pot, Work, Moose, and last but not least, the Ingham. In Poverty gulch the El Paso and C. O. D. may produce heavily at any time, while the Lillie and Abe Lincoln are not to be forgotten. Lessees on the Republic on Guyot hill and on the Fluorine on Copper mountain together with many other properties not named all go to swell the grand total.

Following are a few of the shipments recorded during the week.

Moon-Anchor.

Shipments from the Moon-Anchor properties last week amounted to 62 tons and were limited to an amount which could be gotten out by the close of the month, which wound up on Monday. Of the total amount 52 tons were from the company's property on Gold hill, and 10 tons was a trial lot sent out by lessees on the Zeolite, part of the Moon-Anchor's Battle property.

Raven.

For the month of February the Raven company shipped about 250 tons of ore. It averaged about three ounces in gold to the ton, and the net value was about $15,000.

Matoa.

Six lots of ore were heard from by the Matoa company last week and resulted as follows:

50 tons, gold value, 1.75 ounces per ton; gross value, $1658.85; net value, $1008.47.

26 tons, gold value 1.20 ounces per ton; gross value, $600.34; net value, $309.54.

26 tons, gold value, 1.37 ounces per ton; gross value, $692.97; net value, $372.76.

27 tons, gold value, 2.12 ounces per ton; gross value, $1,145.25; net value, $741.70.

51 tons, gold value, 2.34 ounces per ton; gross value, $2386.32; net value $1589.75.

25 tons, gold value, 4.10 ounces per ton; gross value, $2091.25; net value, $1702.35.

Total gross value, $8553.98.

Total net value, $5724.57.

Work.

One shipment made by the Work company was heard from last week. This was a lot of 53 tons which had an average value of $26.20 per ton. Some lessees' shipments are out, but the returns are not yet in.

Specimen.

No returns were received at Specimen headquarters last week, but among the various lots out there is one carload at Denver which has a value of from $60 to $70 per ton.

The ore chute opened up in the Mohrbacher lease continues to make a fine showing. It has been opened up for a distance of 125 feet and has been extended to the north end of the leased ground, and is still in ore. The lessees of the next block, Messrs. Baker & Co., have been given permission to continue the drift from the 150-foot level and will undoubtedly add to the output from the property.

Anchoria-Leland.

Shipments from the Anchoria-Leland properties last week amounted to over 40 tons. Notice of the dividend declared by this company will be found elsewhere.

Morse.

Shipments reported from the Bird lease on the Wisconsin, belonging to the Morse company, for the present week, are: Fifty-five tons of $19 ore and 25 tons of $48.81 ore.

For the month of February the lessees on the Morse properties shipped 196 tons of ore having a gross value of $5213.76.

Union.

Total ore shipments from the main workings of the Union company on the Orpha May for the month of February were as follows: Thirty-seven and one-half tons of $30 ore and five tons of high grade ore.

Two shipments are reported from the Moore and Wilson lease for the current week. One was of 12 tons of 12 65-1000 ounce mineral and one of five tons of 3 2-10 ounce mineral.

Golden Cycle.

Sixteen hundred tons of ore were sent out in February from the Legal Tender. The present month starts off with the usual large shipments.

Zenobia.

Simmons and others, leasing on the Zenobia, on Bull hill, received returns during the week for a car load of ore that netted $2,152.20. Only a few miners are employed on this property, but they are kept busy and each man easily nets $10 per day for the lessees.

Pharmacist.

A shipment of 40 tons of five-ounce screenings and 75 sacks of the extra high grade rock which has been taken out of late, was made from the Pharmacist on Friday. A goodly portion of this ore came from the water ditch shaft, but good ore is being broken in all three levels from the main workings. The cross-cut from the 300-foot station has yet a few feet to go before reaching the vein. Some rock showing sylvanite was taken during the week from the Himes lease on the north end through the cross-cut being run at 200 feet to catch the north extension of the Emma No. 2 ore chute.

Lucky Guss.

A shipment of 55 tons from the Workman lease on the Lucky Guss was made this week. It is estimated at $40 a ton. Returns from a shipment of 65 tons, made last week, gave the ore a value of $85 a ton.

Vindicator.

The Vindicator company's output for February reached 1000 tons, and there was a larger percentage of smelting grade than ever before. The shaft is being sunk again for a new series of levels to be run on both veins at 500 feet.

Whiteside & Sommers, who are leasing the Anna J. of the Vindicator company, are now making an output of close to 50 tons a week from the stope in the first level. This week they will send out 40 tons of $50 grade, and 20 sacks of first class ore rated at $200 a ton. It is making one of the good leases of the district.

Last Dollar.

The Last Dollar shipped 21 car loads of second class ore to the mills and four car loads of smelting grade last month. The reduction in output is due to the fact that sinking has interfered, the management is losing no time in getting down to where a new level can be opened on the big chute.

Portland.

The cross-cut from the 300-foot station in the Portland has reached the ore. The output from the mine is running at 70 tons daily, and the grade is higher than the average for last year. The big surplus in the treasury of the company is being increased month by month.

Modoc.

The Modoc company is negotiating for a larger plant of machinery with the expectation of sinking the shaft for a new level as soon as the machinery is in place. The production from the property for February reached close to 300 tons, and the range of the ore was from $50 to $700 a ton, the greater bulk being at about $200.

Gold Coin.

The cross-cut from the 100-foot station in the big Gold Coin shaft has reached the foot wall after passing through 33 feet of vein, about three feet of which was ore. At the point the 300-foot crosscut reached the vein there was no ore carried, the chutes having dipped a few feet north of the intersection. The finding of ore at this greater depth leads to the belief that the two chutes in the vein have united, as it has been expected they would, and the increased width of the vein also promises a much larger ore body than has previously been found. The output from the mine is about 150 tons per day, and it very rarely falls below 100 tons.

ASSESSABLE MOVE.

No Confusion of Names Now — It Is Hereafter All to be Known as the Whitehorn District.

The entire district heretofore divided into sections, known as "Cameron," "Turret," "Whitehorn," "Calumet," "Badger," etc., is now to be known as Whitehorn. No names hitherto adopted have ever been filed, but last week a meeting was held, the boundaries defined, including all sections and the name of Whitehorn applied, and filed of record, so that now this name will designate the entire belt 24 miles square, including four townships.

The Independence has about 300 feet of work done and several car loads of $60 ore on the dump. Elder No. 4 is sinking on a big vein, with 20 inches of fine ore. The owners are down 40 feet and are preparing to put in a whim. The Frankie has an 85-foot shaft with several tons of ore on the dump that averages over $100. The ore shows free gold. The Prairie has two car loads of ore that runs from two to five ounces in gold. The Cameron, one of the finest properties in the district, is still closed on account of litigation, but has shipped fine ore. The Silver Glance has temporarily suspended to put on a steam hoist. Most of the work is being done by the owners of the properties so that the pay roll is rather small.

At the town of Whitehorn energy and interest is unflagging. The Woods Investment company—or more properly the Cameron Mines, Land and Tunnel company—is attracting eastern capital and will during this season prosecute development of their tunnels, prospects and town properties in no small way. They are now working quite a force of men and will constantly increase it.

Great interest centers in the Chet and Bruce, two properties of the Whitehorn Mines company, situated partially within the town limits. The Chet is equipped with a steam hoist and is working 14 men in three shifts. A new strike was made a few days ago in a cross-cut run from the main shaft at a depth of 60 feet. The streak is 12 inches wide and assays from $300 to $500 per ton. One man is kept busy sacking ore from this vein. The Bruce is equipped with a whim and is working three shifts in leveloping. A steam hoist will be put on as their ore assays from $100 to $200 in a strong vein.

In the Turret section as much, or more, development is going on as will be seen in any other part of the district. The Gold Bug is now, beyond all doubt, a mine and can ship ore from a big vein that will average over $40. At a depth of 75 feet rich sulphide was encountered and it is now merely a matter of equipment to make the property a steady shipper. The Gold Island No. 1 has already shipped several cars of ore and the owners are now awaiting returns on a two-car shipment. The Hattie is sinking with two shifts and has only a few weeks' work between a prospect and a shipper, as the ore bodies have already been proven to exist. The Mandate is being advertised for patent and will soon ship ore.

PROGRESS AVENUE.

Company in Good Financial Condition—Owns Valuable Claims.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Princess G. M. Co., 688,000 shares of stock were represented out of a total of 1,000,000 shares.

The following board of directors to serve for the ensuing year was elected: V. Z. Reed, A. S. Holbrook, R. P. Davie, W. H. Sutherland, Sam Strong, W. Arthur Perkins and O. H. Shoup.

At a meeting of the directors held yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected: V. Z. Reed, president; A. S. Holbrook, vice president; O. H. Shoup, secretary and treasurer.

The reports of the different officers showed that the company was in good condition.

The company owns 21½ acres of patented ground well within the mineral zone of Cripple Creek.

The Grey Eagle, located on Beacon hill, is now being developed under a bond and lease held by Mining Engineer Charles J. Moore. The bond calls for $21,000.

The north half of the Mollie Bell is under lease to Mr. James J. Cone, part owner of the famous Doctor mine. Mr. Cone believes that he can open up an extension of the famous Doctor and Walter veins on this ground.

The south half of the Mollie Bell, and the Little Mildred, located on Rosebud hill, are not being worked at present, although the company is considering a proposition to lease the ground.

The yearly report of Treasurer O. H. Shoup showed that there was a net balance on hand of $2539.69.

STANDARD TUNNEL.

Rumor of a Close Down—Contradicted at Headquarters—Repairing Machinery.

It was learned on good authority yesterday that the operators of the Standard tunnel had closed down. This was denied at the headquarters of the El Paso company, which is vitally interested in the proposition.

The report of a close down came direct from camp and the reason assigned for it was that finding no ore in either the Orizaba or Fanny B. claims (properties of the El Paso company) the workers had become disgusted and decided to quit.

From the El Paso company it was learned that three men were still working in the breast of the tunnel by hand and that the machinery was closed down only by reason of the necessity of repairs. It was understood that so soon as the plant was put into shape the machine drills would be started up again and the bore pushed ahead.

What was supposed to be the Orizaba vein was cut by the tunnel at a depth of 340 feet from the surface. It was about six feet wide, but contained no pay values. Since then drifting has been in progress in both directions but so far no ore chute has been encountered.

It is the opinion of some of the El Paso directors that the big vein cut was, after all, not the Orizaba vein from which so much rich ore was stipped on the surface. It is partly on this account that the tunnel has since been pushed ahead in the hopes that the vein may be yet encountered.

The Uinta Tunnel.

James Doyle has run the production from his new discovery in the Uinta tunnel up to 20 tons a day, and the ore is averaging about two ounces. It is said that the body has opened to more than six feet in width, and it is undoubtedly one of the big finds of the district, and such a one as apparently may be expected at any place at the depth the tunnel has attained. In addition to the wide vein of two-ounce stuff, there is a small seam of extraordinary high grade stuff, from which an occasional sacked shipment is made, and which runs at $1,000 a ton.

THE GOLD ISLAND SITUATION.

Statement of Operations During the Past Three Months—Ample Profits Over $30,000.

Up to June, 1897, the properties of the Lillie Gold Mining company were operated by lessees. Active mining by the company was commenced during the early part of July. Through the courtesy of the secretary and treasurer of the company, Mr. W. A. Otis, the operations of the company for the past three months, and to date, are given in a condensed form:

	Net Tonnage.	Gross Value.	Net Value.	Expenses.	Net Profit.
December, 1897	829,588	$ 28,102.80	$ 2,886.25	$11,232.05	$ 9,646.30
January, 1898	860,366	42,214.57	3,702.93	5,813.17	23,779.76
February, 1898	1,015,000	42,000.00	3,000.00	9,000.00	21,000.00
Total for three months	2,704,954	$112,326.87	$ 9,473.28	$26,045.22	$ 54,474.06
Total production to Dec. 1, 1897	6,501,774	263,146.36	18,086.16	.....	47,147.60
Grand totals	9,206,698	$375,473.21	$27,559.74	.....	$ 101,921.66

Surplus March 1, 1898, approximately ..... $ 50,000.00
Shares in treasury March 1, 1898 ..... 100,000.00
Dividends paid to date $14,100.00

The surplus on Feb. 21 amounted to $49,857, with enough ore unsettled for to cover the payment of the dividend declared on that date and the February expenses.

During the months of November and December the company expended $13,000 in machinery for the mine, which accounts for the decreased earnings. The statement for the month of February is estimated, but the management regards it as conservative. That a greater tonnage is expected to not less than the tonnage for the preceding month is due to the fact that a shipment of 100 tons in January was very high grade ore, netting $11,000. This ore was taken out in making an upraise in the ore chute for the purpose of ventilation.

The average value of the ore shipped to Jan. 1, 1898 has been $30.70.

DIVIDENDS.

PORTLAND AND ANCHORIA LELAND START THE BALL ROLLING.

Directors were Busy Yesterday and Between Them Decided to Distribute $36,000 Among Fortunate Stockholders — Manager Harman Says that the Portland Consolidation Never Looked Better—Stoping on the 800 Foot Level and Expect to Find More Ore There.

The Cripple Creek dividend payers started the ball rolling yesterday when a couple of dividends, aggregating $36,000, were declared.

As is usual the Portland and Anchoria-Leland companies were the first on the list, and both decided to distribute the regular amounts of 1 cent per share on their capitalizations.

Early in the morning the Anchoria-Leland directors met and declared dividend No. 29. It was made payable to stockholders of record March 11, and is payable on the 15th of the month. The books close on the 11th and reopen on the 16th. When this dividend shall have been declared the company will have distributed $120,690 among its stockholders.

In the afternoon the Portland directors had a lengthy meeting and among other matters of business declared a dividend payable on March 15. The books close March 9 and reopen March 16. The total amount of this dividend is $20,000, and when it shall have been paid the company will have distributed $1,577,080 among its stockholders.

In conversation with a reporter at camp Manager Harman is alleged to have said that in his opinion the big consolidation never looked better. A few days ago he started stoping in the 800-foot level, where machine drills are used, and the grade of the quartz, it is claimed, is even better than in the upper levels of the property. Mr. Harman says it will take at least two more months, and possibly three, to open the eighth level, as the point where mineral is now being broken is not the only place at this depth where ore is expected to be found. Cross cuts have been started for known ore chutes, and the early summer will make Portland a hummer. The trouble the management anticipated having with the Strong is likely to blow over, as the neighbors are anxious to have surveyors go into the ground and determine all points that are in controversy. It seems that the Portland people are of the opinion that the Strong is breaking ore in a claim they own, known as the Four Queens. The Four Queens has no connection with the underground workings of the Portland, but a long time ago it was prospected from a cross cut run by W. S. Stratton from the Independence, when a body of ore was opened up. Whether this is what the Strong people are now taking out a careful survey must determine.

WONDERFUL FLUORINE.

Shipments in Three Months Amount to Nearly $30,000 in Value.

Despite the fact that it is now three months since the Fluorine claim, owned by the Montreal company and operated under lease by Messrs. Moffat and McClurg, first began to attract public attention, there seems to be no diminution in the interest shown in this coming mine. Since December 11, the day on which the first shipment from the property was made, until March 1, when the last consignment is reported, the lessees have shipped $28,941.77 worth of ore, and the company has earned in royalties from this amount over $2000. The average value of all ore shipped will reach fully $30 per ton.

The main shaft is down 57 feet and a fine body of ore is exposed in the bottom. The same ore chute has been opened up by a tunnel which has already gained a depth of 62 feet. The ore in the tunnel and the bottom of the shaft is richer than at any other point in the property, and the last shipment ran 3 82-100 ounces gold in carload lots. The vein is fully 24 feet wide, and only one wall has as yet been encountered. The full extent of the ore body can only be determined by development.

The officers of the Montreal company are highly elated over the condition and prospects of the company and have good reasons for believing that they have one of the coming bonanzas of the Cripple Creek district.

President McKinney is now preparing an itemized statement of all ores shipped since December 11 by lessees, and giving such other information as will be of interest to the stockholders in the company.

The Fluorine is a patented claim, and there is no danger of litigation in the future.

THE BONANZA LEASE.

Two Carloads of Ore will Probably be Sent Out Today—Shaft Work Progressing.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 8.—Of the two carloads of ore which will go out from the Johnson lease on the Republic tomorrow one car has been saved from the shaft in the course of sinking and will run about three ounces to the ton. The other car came from the stope at the tunnel level and is estimated at about two ounces to the ton. The sinker pump is keeping the water under control and work in the shaft is going on rapidly. The depth is now 75 feet below the tunnel level. As soon as another 25 feet has been added a station pump will be put in and levels run on the ore. This will give the shaft a depth of 250 feet below the surface and will open up a good-sized block of virgin stoping ground on the portion of the vein which seems to be growing richer as depth is obtained.

BADLY MISTAKEN.

Absolutely No Truth in the Story of Trouble Between Moon Anchor and Lessees.

The Gazette's representative in the Cripple Creek district appears to have been very much misled when he reported that a big fight was impending between the lessees of the Conundrum claim, on Gold hill, and the Moon Anchor company.

It can be stated authoritatively that there is no fight pending between the Moon Anchor company and the lessees of the Conundrum, nor is there any prospect of one.

The facts in the case are these: A short time ago the lessees on the Conundrum opened up a conglomerate body of mineral near the Moon Anchor line. The officials of the company, to protect themselves, asked for and received permission from President Irving Howbert, of the Anchoria Leland company, to inspect and survey the underground workings of the Conundrum. This survey was completed yesterday and disclosed the fact that the lessees of the Conundrum are not yet to the Moon Anchor lines. What the nature of the ore body struck by the lessees on the Conundrum is cannot be stated at this time; and as the new find is not within the Moon Anchor territory, that company has but little interest in the matter. There is absolutely no dispute between the Conundrum and Moon Anchor people.

This is the case in a nutshell, and if more is needed to disprove the sensational stories circulating attention is called to the following statement published in the Cripple Creek Times, which printed practically the same story as was contained in the Gazette:

"To the Editor of the Morning Times:

"Please correct the story published in this morning's issue of the Times entitled 'Squabbling Over the Ore Chute.' There is scarcely a word of truth in the story as published. The business relations between the lessees of the Conundrum claim and the officers and others of the Moon Anchor mine are of the most friendly nature, and the idea of force being used between us has never yet been conceived; and that Stoddard ever run anyone off our ground with a pick is false. The story is made of whole cloth. Believing that you have been imposed upon in this matter, and that you are anxious and willing to do even and exact justice to all, we ask that you give this denial a place in your columns.

"C. M. Stoddard.

"Cripple Creek, March 2."

There is no trouble about the Moon Anchor company in any way. If there were the stockholders would be the first to know it, as the management is always most open with its stockholders and no refusal is ever made to those who have the right to ask questions.

RAVEN ANNUAL POSTPONED.

To Suit the Convenience of Several Out-of-Town Stockholders—Quarterly Dividends in Future.

The adjourned meeting of the Raven Gold Mining company, which was to have been held yesterday was again adjourned to accommodate absent stockholders. It will now take place on the 21st day of March.

A majority of the stock was present at the office yesterday and action was taken with reference to several business details. A majority expressed a desire to the directors of the company that in future the dividends be paid quarterly and the directors will undoubtedly follow this plan.

The company has paid two dividends amounting to $10,000 each. They were monthly distributions.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE '76.

The Property is Showing Up Well and a Two-Cent Dividend Has Been Declared.

Stockholders in the '76 Gold Mining and Milling company have received the following favorable report:

Your directors are in receipt of the report of your manager, Forbes Rickard, Esq., detailing the operations for the month ending Feb. 10, 1898. The returns are not yet all in, but the tonnage has been greater than heretofore, having averaged about 65 tons per working day. In view of the excellent condition and bright prospects of the property, your directors have declared a dividend of 2 cents per share, payable March 19, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books March 15.

The following paragraphs from Mr. Rickard's last report will be of interest, and are not so technical as to be easily misunderstood by those unaccustomed to mining expressions, some objection having been made on this ground to the publication of the former reports:

"I am able to report a continued improvement in the vein being developed in the third level west of shaft, both in point of size and average value. The breast of this drift shows a vein 2½ feet in width, an average sample across which assayed gold .85 ounce and silver 4.55 ounces per ton, or value $19.55 per ton. This development, as previously noted, is of much importance in that every foot of ground paying ground opened up by this heading supports the supposition that this ore is the continuation of the profitable ore chute that we are mining in the level above.

"There is an improvement to note in the character of the vein of the new further easterly stope in the second level. This working is developing a vein 3½ feet wide of high grade milling ore and also shows a smelting ore streak about six inches wide, a recent assay of which yielded gold 4.80 ounces and silver 12.7 ounces per ton, or value $103.57 per ton. The appearance of the workings in this part of the mine gives every promise of a higher grade of mill returns from its next month's output than the present returns, which are, however, good, in themselves.

"The bottom of the mine on this east side of the shaft is turning out well. Up to the present time we have been working only two men in the stope of the third level east but we will now increase the force to about 10 men. During January we took out 32½ tons of ore ore of these stopes without drawing on the bulk of the ore studied; and the milling of this lot resulted in a yield of 1.2 ounces gold. Note that the yield of this test lot slightly exceeds in value the average milling results from other parts of the mine.

"This condition of things is very gratifying, since it indicates that higher values will be found with increased depth."

In spite of the fact that our present hoisting facilities have not permitted any special development work, the mine is now in better condition and shows more ore than when the company began operations in December last. Yours very respectfully,

Wm. P. Benbright,
President.

The Jolly Tar.

Manager Ed Ray of the Jolly Tar last month sent out seven carloads of ore that ran all the way from $18 to $34 to the ton. This rock was broken in doing a little prospecting work at the 300-foot level. At the end of the week, or possibly sooner a station will be cut at the 400-foot point and it is expected that a strong chute of ore will be encountered. The Jolly Tar end lines with the Strong and is known to carry its neighbor's vein. How far it will run out into the granite from the eruptive rock only development can tell. Careful miners are watching the work now under way with not a little interest. Manager Ray is an old man at his business and if his theory is correct he will shortly open up another bonanza mine for this end of the district where they are already found in profusion.

A Difficult Operation in Some Underground Cases.

STODDARD LEASE AN EXAMPLE

Conflict Between the Crossroads and the Moon Anchor—Each Party Desirous of Securing a Survey of the Other's Territory—Hull City Placer—Colonel Montgomery Says the Case Will Not Come Before the United States Supreme Court.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 8.—There is war between the Moon-Anchor people and the owners of the Stoddard lease on the Conundrum, Little Kate and Crossroads. The difficulty is that both outfits claim the ore chute part of which has already been taken out by the older organization. Each wants a survey of the other's workings, and one at least is keeping guard to prevent the other from gaining entrance and getting surreptitiously any information. There is more than a little danger that physical force will be resorted to if the difficulty is not smoothed over very soon. The state of affairs is about as follows: C. A. Stoddard obtained a lease on the Conundrum from the Anchoria-Leland company, by the Crossroads from Attorney W. H. Miller and on the Little Kate. He sunk a shaft nearly 90 feet deep, did nearly 200 feet of drifting and finally discovered a large body of pay ore in the Little Kate. Shortly after coming into the ore chute the lessees broke into the workings of the Moon-Anchor mine. There is where the trouble lies. The lessees claim that the miners of the big company have taken out considerable ore which lay within the side lines of the Little Kate. The lessees erected bulkheads along what they conceived to be the boundaries of their territory, but the opposition tore them down and invaded the workings. They were run out and warned to keep on their own side of the fence or there would be trouble. The Moon-Anchor people claimed the right to enter the disputed territory and the others declare by all that is good they shall not. The Moon-Anchor wants a survey of the workings, but the others will not agree unless they be furnished with a like plat of the workings of the Moon-Anchor. Surveyors of the big mine went down into the workings of the lessees, but were driven out and a guard was kept over Sunday to keep out the intruders. The ore chute over which the contention has arisen is well worth a little trouble. Where encountered in the Little Kate it is from nine to 12 feet in width and assays from $8 to $320 to the ton. The direction of the vein indicates that about 50 feet of it will lie within the Crossroads line. The ore body was found by a miner named Smallwood, formerly employed on the Moon-Anchor and who gained an interest in the lease for his knowledge. The vein is thought not to be the main vein of the Midget and the Moon-Anchor, but is almost parallel to it. The Crossroads is a small fraction and is almost entirely covered up by the Moon-Anchor dump. Today notice was served on Mr. Cobb, of the latter by the owners of the Crossroads that he must refrain from trespassing in any manner on Crossroads ground, either in the workings below or by dumping more waste on the surface. The Moon-Anchor is known as one of the richest and most powerful companies in the district, while Mr. Stoddard and his backers are personal friends of Senator Mark Hanna of Ohio, and have unlimited money at their back.

Hull City Placer.

Colonel B. F. Montgomery was interviewed tonight relative to the report that the ownership of the Hull City placer was to be contested in the supreme court of the United States. Colonel Montgomery is one of the chief stockholders of the Independence Town and Mining company, which recently secured a patent on the Hull City placer. He said that under no circumstances could the highest court of the country have jurisdiction in the case. The patent has already been issued and was recorded a week ago last Monday, the 20th, and had thus passed beyond the control of even the department of the interior. The only action which could now be taken by the local claimants is to bring action in the district courts alleging that they held a known lode on the placer before application was made for a patent. This, the colonel said, he should absolutely disprove, as there was not at that time a single shaft on the property which had penetrated through the wash. He said that he had received no notice of any such action on the part of the lode claimants.

George D. Johnstone and associates, operating the Gold Sovereign under lease, are, with their sub-lessees, taking a good grade of shipping ore from five different workings along the Gold Sovereign vein.

Independence Town and Min. Co.

The election of officers of the Independence Town and Mining company was held Wednesday at Independence, at which time W. S. Montgomery was elected president, W. K. Gillett vice president, and W. A. Otis secretary. The meeting was harmonious and the officers expressed the opinion that in the future they would not be troubled by litigation.

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Thursday, March 3, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	19½	20¼	....
Anaconda	38	40	100
Cripple C. Con.	10½	10⅝	2000
Elkton Con.	82½	82⅝	13100
El Paso	9	9⅛	13500
Favorite	....	....	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	2⅞	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	4½	8	....
Isabella	25	25⅜	5100
Jack Pot	....	4	....
Lillie	74½	75½	....
Matoa	13⅝	14	1500
Mollie Gibson	20	21½	800
Moon Anchor	97½	97¾	500
Pharmacist	6	....	....
Portland	76⅞	76⅞	500
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3	....	....
Theresa	7⅛	7¼	1000
Union	12⅛	12⅝	2000
Work	2¼	2½	7000
Prospects.			
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	2	2½	....
Banner	....	....	....
Bob Lee	003	0035	1000
Creede and C. C.	2½	....	....
C. C. G. Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	003	....
Des Moines	....	1⅛	....
Franklin	....	005	....
Fanny Rawlings	21¼	23	1500
Findley	1	1⅜	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0045	006	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	....	1⅛	....
Marion Gold	....	005	....
Mount Rosa	....	13¼	....
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	008	....	....
Oriole	005	1	....
Silver Gold	....	003	....
Trachyte	1¼	1⅜	....

Unlisted.

Rattler, 1000 at 2¼.
Flower of the West, 1000 at $6 per 1000.
Colfax, 1000 at $6.50 per 1000.
Granite Hill, 5000 at 1¼.
Ben Hur, 2000 at 2.
American Consolidated, 1000 at 1⅛.
Kimberly, 2000 at 1¾.
Pappoose, 1000 at $4 per 1000.
Buckhorn, 2000 at 1⅛.

Friday, March 4, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	18½	....	....
Anaconda	....	41	....
Cripple C. Con.	10⅞	11½	....
Elkton Con.	83¼	83⅜	12100
El Paso	8½	8⅝	13000
Favorite	2	2¼	500
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	2⅞	....
Gold Crater	1.00	....	50
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	5	10	....
Isabella	24⅝	24½	9000
Jack Pot	3	3¾	....
Lillie	74	75	400
Matoa	13⅝	14	1000
Mollie Gibson	20½	21½	....
Moon Anchor	97¾	97¾	2300
Pharmacist	6	6¼	....
Portland	76	76¼	500
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	....	3	....
Theresa	7	7¼	....
Union	12¼	12½	2150
Work	2½	3	4000
Prospects.			
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	2	2½	....
Banner	....	....	....
Bob Lee	003	....	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
C. C. G. Ex.	1⅝	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	1¼	....
Franklin	....	005	....
Fanny Rawlings	20	22	....
Findley	....	1⅜	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	004	006	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	008	1	....
Marion Gold	....	005	....
Mount Rosa	12½	13	....
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pilgrim Con.	....	....	....
Silver Gold	....	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1⅜	....

Unlisted.

Dante, 1000 at 7¼.
Loraine, 2000 at 50c per 1000.
Gold Coin, 100 at 90.
Colfax, 5000 at $6.50 per 1000.
Blue Bell, 1000 at 2⅜.
Wheel of Fortune, 9000 at $3 per 1000.
Arcadia Consolidated, 5000 at 1½.
Battle Mountain Consolidated, 1500 at 8 and 8¼.
Mt. Beauty, 3000 at $9 per 1000.
Copper Mountain, 10,000 at 1⅝.

Saturday, March 5, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	18½	21	....
Anaconda	30	40	....
C. C. Con.	10¼	10½	....
Elkton Con.	83	83½	4700
El Paso	8⅝	8¾	100
Favorite	2	2¼	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	2¾	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	4	....	....
Isabella	22¾	23	9300
Jack Pot	....	4	2000
Lillie	....	75	300
Matoa	13½	13⅞	....
Mollie Gibson	20½	....	3100
Moon Anchor	98	99	....
Pharmacist	6	....	....
Portland	76	76½	....
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	2¼	3½	....
Theresa	7	7¼	1000
Union	12	12½	500
Work	2¾	3	....
Prospects.			
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	....	2¾	....
Banner	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
C. and C. C.	....	....	....
C. C. Gold Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Franklin	....	005	....
Fanny Rawlings	20	21¼	....
Findley	....	....	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0045	006	3000
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	....	1⅛	....
Marion Gold	....	005	....
Mount Rosa	12⅞	13	100
Oriole	....	1	....
Pilgrim Con.	1⅞	2¼	2000
Silver Gold	002	003	....
Trachyte	1⅛	1¼	5000

Unlisted.

Battle Mountain Con., 1000 at 8¼.
Virginia M., 2000 at 2⅞.
Nugget, 100 at 7.
Columbine Victor Tunnel, 1000 at 3¾.
Blue Bell, 2000 at 2¼@2⅜.
Buckhorn, 11,000 at 1⅛.
Republic, 5000 at 2⅞.
Jefferson, 1000 at 4¾.
Gold Sovereign, 11,000 at 2⅜@2⅞.
Silver State, 1000 at $6.50 per 1000.
Gold Coin, 100 at 90.
Acacia, 3000 at 1¾.
Garfield-Grouse, 1000 at 6@6¼.

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

Thursday, March 3, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	1½	1¾	....
Bankers	6⅞	7½	....
Blue Bird	1	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	10¼	10⅜	....
Dante	6½	....	....
Enterprise	....	....	....
Elkton Con.	82½	82⅝	....
El Paso Gold	8⅞	9½	....
Fanny Rawlings	22½	25	500
Favorite	....	....	....
Garfield Grouse	5	7	....
Gold Standard	002	....	....
Gold King	50	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	2½	2¾	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	1	1½	....
Ironclad	....	....	....
Isabella	25	26	2000
Jack Pot	3¼	....	....
Jefferson	4	....	....
Matoa	13½	14⅛	....
Mollie Gibson	20	....	....
Moon Anchor	96	98½	....
Nugget	....	6	....
Orphan Belle	12	....	....
Ophir	9½	15	....
Portland	67	....	....
Pharmacist	5¼	....	....
Sacremento	2	....	....
Theresa	....	7¼	5000
Temomj	7½	10	....
Union	....	....	1000
Work	2¼	2¾	....
Prospects.			
Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	....	....	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	1⅛	1¼	2000
Ben Hur	....	....	....
Blue Bell	2¼	2⅜	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Buckhorn	1	1¼	....
Colo. City and Man.	....	....	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	0057	007	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Flower of the West	....	....	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	....	....	....
Golden Age	0035	....	....
Hayden Gold	004	006	....
Humboldt	....	0067	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	12¾	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	008	....	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	0045	005	1000
Princess	....	....	10000
Ramona	....	....	....
Reno	....	....	....
Rattler	2¾	3⅛	5000
Republic	2¾	3⅛	....
Squaw Mt. Tun.	....	....	....
Six Points	....	....	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1½	1000
Virginia M.	....	....	....

Additional Sales.

Josephine, 14,000 at $1.00 and [illegible].
Requa Savage, 1000 at 1¼.
Ladessa, 2000 at $1.75 and 2.00.
Astor, 13,000 at $1.5.
Wheel of Fortune, 9000 at $3.00.
Goldstone, 4000 at $2.50.
Fanny B., 5000 at $3.50.

Friday, March 4, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	1½	1¾	3000
Bankers	6⅞	7	....
Blue Bird	....	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	....	10½	....
Dante	6½	7⅜	1000
Enterprise	....	....	....
Elkton Con.	83	85	....
El Paso Gold	....	....	1000
Fanny Rawlings	....	21½	....
Favorite	....	....	....
Garfield Grouse	....	....	....
Gold Standard	....	1	....
Gold King	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	2⅞	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	005	1¾	....
Ironclad	....	....	....
Isabella	24	24⅝	1000
Jack Pot	3⅝	3⅞	1000
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	....	....	....
Mollie Gibson	....	....	....
Moon Anchor	97¼	99	....
Nugget	3	10	....
Orphan Belle	....	....	....
Ophir	....	....	....
Portland	....	....	....
Pharmacist	....	....	....
Sacremento	....	....	....
Theresa	....	....	....
Temomj	....	....	....
Union	12	....	....
Work	2½	2⅝	....
Prospects.			
Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	....	....	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	....	1¼	....
Ben Hur	....	....	....
Blue Bell	2¼	2½	1000
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Buckhorn	1	1⅛	1000
Colo. City and Man.	1⅛	1½	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	....	....	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Flower of the West	005	0072	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	....	....	....
Golden Age	0035	006	....
Hayden Gold	004	006	....
Humboldt	0057	007	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	12¾	....	1000
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	005	2	....
Magna Charta	....	1½	....
New Haven	....	....	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	001	005	....
Ramona	....	....	....
Reno	....	....	....
Rattler	2½	3	....
Republic	2⅝	3	....
Trachyte	1¼	....	5000
Virginia M.	....	....	....

Additional Sales.

Josephine, 22,000 at $4.50.
St. Louis and C. C., 9000 at $1.00 and 1.50.
Little Cut Diamond, 5000 at $3.10.
Red Bird, 1000 at 1½.
C. K. and N., 14,000 at $5.00 and 5.25.
Ladessa, 10,000 at $2.00.
Fannie B., 4400 at $3.50.
T. F. .., 12,000 at 1⅜.
Golden Treasure, 52,000.
Kimberly, 2000 at 1⅝.
Elko Co., 1000 at 10.

Saturday, March 5, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	31	....	....
Anchoria Leland	76	....	....
Argentum J.	17	....	....
Arcadia Con.	1⅝	1¾	....
Bankers	6¼	7¼	....
Blue Bird	1	....	....
C. C. Con.	10	10⅜	....
Dante	6⅞	....	....
Enterprise	....	....	....
Elkton Con.	83¼	83½	....
El Paso	6	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	18	23	....
Favorite	1⅞	....	....
Garfield Grouse	6	7	....
Gold Standard	003	....	....
Gold King	50	....	....
Golden Fleece	42	50	....
Gold and Globe	1⅞	2⅜	....
Gold Crater	90	1.50	....
Granite Hill	1⅛	1½	....
Ironclad	1	....	....
Isabella	22¾	23¼	500
Jack Pot	3⅜	3⅞	5000
Jefferson	3⅝	....	....
Matoa	9	11¼	....
Mollie Gibson	20	26	....
Moon Anchor	98	....	....
Nugget	4½	8½	....
Orphan Bell	....	....	....
Ophir	9½	....	....
Portland	....	....	....
Pharmacist	5⅞	6⅝	....
Sacremento	2	3¼	....
Theresa	6¾	7⅛	....
Temomj	6½	9	....
Union	....	....	....
Work	2⅞	3⅝	3000
Prospects.			
Aola	006	1	....
Acacia	....	....	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	1⅛	1¼	....
Ben Hur	....	....	....
Blue Bell	2¼	2½	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Buckhorn	1	1¼	....
Colo. City and Man.	1	1½	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	....	....	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Flower of the West	0055	006	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	008	1¼	....
Golden Age	004	....	....
Hayden Gold	004	0055	....
Humboldt	005	0075	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	....	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	0032	0095	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	0025	0045	....
Princess	....	....	....
Ramona	....	....	....
Reno	....	....	....
Rattler	....	....	....
Republic	2⅝	2⅞	5000
Squaw Mt. Tun	....	1⅞	....
Six Points	....	....	....
Trachyte	1⅛	1⅜	....
Virginia M.	2½	....	....

Additional Sales.

Josephine, 6000 at $4.25.
Ladessa, 45,000 at $1.25 and 2.00.
C. K. and N., ..000 at $5.00 and 5.50.
Arcadia, 1000 at $1.00.
St. L. and C. C., 5000 at $1.00.
Astor, 16,000 at 75c and $1.00.
Beacon G., 10,000 at $1.25.
Emma A., 1000 at $4.00.
Kimberly, 5000 at 1¼ and 1⅜.

[illegible]

Let us know what you have and we may be able to make you some money. We can at any rate give you some good inside advice and it will COST YOU NOTHING. Write to

[illegible]

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[illegible] CHAS. F. POTTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Hagerman Bldg. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mining Business a Specialty.

Credited With Being Behind a Colorado Railroad Scheme.

FROM BOULDER TO WARD

Will Probably be Continued to Denver and from There to Salt Lake City—Will Also Penetrate the New Camp of Eldora, the "Middle Park" Section in Grand County and Routt County—Shorten the Distance Between Denver and Salt Lake 200 Miles.

A recent issue of the Pittsburg Dispatch says that Carnegie has entered the Colorado mining territory, where he is building railroads, stamp mills and reduction plants, and mine owners in the west believe that his agents are rapidly buying up virgin gold mining land. The entrance of the great iron and steel manufacturer into Colorado dates back to last October, it is said, when the Colorado and Northwestern railroad was started and built with his capital. Now that the road is practically complete, there are reports that surveys are being made to extend the line northward through rich cattle grazing, mining and timber land. The objective terminus of the railroad is believed to be Salt Lake City, Utah, to which city the line will run directly from Denver, opening up an undeveloped territory rich in coal and minerals, and shortening the distance between Denver and Salt Lake nearly 200 miles.

W. H. Thompson, a Meadville banker, several Pittsburg, New York and Boston capitalists and an English banker are said to be associated with Mr. Carnegie in the gigantic plan which he has mapped out.

Carnegie's Personal Representative.

J. T. Blair, of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad, is directly in touch with the railroad building now going on in Colorado, and he is credited with being Carnegie's personal representative. Adolph Frankenburger is the engineer in charge of the improvements.

J. P. Olympius of Denver, who is interested in Colorado mining, told a Dispatch representative of the iron king's debut in Colorado. Mr. Olympius owns several gold, silver and copper mines in Boulder and Gilpin counties, Colorado. He is also largely interested in the Sistersville (Pa.) oil district, and is in the city looking after his oil-producing property.

"Last October it became generally known," said Mr. Olympius, "that Andrew Carnegie was to build a railroad from Boulder to Ward. This information had no sooner become general than ground was broken for the first parcel of ties and rails. Work has continued without interruption, and by April the line will be completed. It is 25 miles long and pierces one of the richest mining territories in the state. While it is only built on a three-foot gauge, yet the ties have been cut wide enough to permit the laying of a third rail at any time. By doing this the road would be brought up to the standard gauge. The rails used are very heavy, weighing I believe, 66 pounds.

Surveying in Other Directions.

"Since the commencement of operations on this new railroad any amount of surveying has been done in different directions, and it is the general opinion in Colorado that the line is to be extended in several ways. Boulder, where the Northwestern begins, is only 30 miles from Denver. To enter the principal city of the state, therefore, would be an easy matter for the new road. It could go over the tracks of the Denver and Rio Grande or the Union Pacific, although it is probable that these lines would strenuously oppose the entrance of Carnegie's lines into Denver. To them it would necessarily mean a loss of traffic.

"No official announcement has been made that the railroad is to be extended to Salt Lake City, but mine owners who are in touch with the situation are of the opinion that it is the projectors' plan to complete the line clear through to the Mormon capital. If this is done, it will prove to be one of the most important affairs of its kind that has occurred in the west since the building of the Union Pacific railroad. Surveys, I understand, have been made through one of the richest territories in the United States. If the road is to be built according to these surveys, it would go through the Middle Park country, which abounds in rich grazing lands, mineral deposits, timber and both grades of coal, anthracite and bituminous. This district is situated in Grand county, Colorado, and it has been clearly shown that copper, silver and gold are to be mined there with very little trouble.

Reaching Rich Gold Mines.

"The line would also penetrate the Hahn's Peak country, in Routt county, where there are rich gold and placer mines. Further north it would traverse a field abounding in deposits of asphaltum, gilsonite and elatrite. These latter two minerals are of great commercial value, furnishing varnish and material for manufacturing patent leather. To extend the line clear through to Salt Lake would require only one tunnel. It would have to be driven through a comparatively small mountain, near the Berthoud pass. If pushed through to Utah's capital the projectors would be entirely free from competition. About 100 miles south of the proposed route are the tracks of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, and the same distance north is the Union Pacific line.

"Besides opening up a country the wealth of which is unknown, the proposed railroad would shorten the distance between Denver and Salt Lake almost 200 miles. The survey, I am informed, shows that about 450 miles of track would have to be laid. The distance between Denver and Salt Lake over either the Union Pacific or the Rio Grande is 640 miles, which is made in 22 hours. This saving of time would also be one of the strongest bids for traffic that the line could possibly make.

Costly Railroad Construction.

"This plan, which I have just outlined, is the one which is accepted in Colorado as the one about to be adopted by the Carnegie syndicate. Personally, I am not aware that any scheme of this kind is contemplated, and what I have said is only current report out west. If the line is to be built a large sum of money will have to be subscribed. I am informed that railroad building over this survey will cost about $20,000 per mile. A great deal of mountainous country would have to be traversed, and at innumerable places the road would have to be hewn out of rock. It would result, however, in a most substantial roadbed.

"Carnegie is now surveying through a territory leading from Sunset, on the Northwestern railroad, to the new gold mining camp called Eldora, and I understand this branch is to be built without delay. The road will be about 18 miles long, and will enter a mining region which is believed to contain millions of dollars' worth of precious metal. It is located in Gilpin county, near the Perigo district. This combination of capitalists is now putting up large stamp and reduction mills near Ward. The reduction mill is to have a daily capacity of 100 tons, and it is to be supplied, it is believed, from the mines about to be worked by the combine.

Capital Going to Colorado.

"Capitalists from all over the east are coming to Colorado and quietly buying up land. Moneyed men are scarce in Colorado, and mine owners have oftentimes been forced either to suspend operations or call upon the east for aid. Pittsburgers have thousands of dollars invested in Colorado mines. They are interested, for the most part, in the Penn Mining company, American Mining company and Concrete Mining company, all located in Gilpin county.

"Colorado is waking up. She is beginning to realize that gold is to be found in abundance within her boundaries. Last year she produced $22,000,000 of gold, and I predict that the output will reach $70,000,000 for 1898. Cripple Creek will turn out $15,000,000 alone. Leadville, which has always been accounted a silver producing region, is mining gold at a rapid rate. The 'Little Jonny' mine there is producing 300 tons of gold ore daily, and it is assaying from $35 to $10 to the ton.

"There is no money in silver mining exclusively. Copper (sulphite) brings better returns than silver. We can get $1.25 per unit for it or about $12.50 per pound. Our product in this line is better than that of the lakes, which sells for only $11.50 per pound."

PROSPECT FOR LEADVILLE.

Down Town Mines Will be Unwatered By Pumping Association of Owners.

Despite the obstacles that have been in the way for over a year the prospects are now most favorable for the active resumption of work in the down town mines in Leadville in a very short time. After waiting for nearly a year for the Smith-Moffat combination to join in the effort to restore the big shippers in the district, from the flood of water occasioned by the cessation of work during the strike in 1896, Messrs. Kountze and Sheedy were reported to have expressed a willingness to take charge of the interests formerly held by the Smith-Moffat syndicate. That deal has fallen through and now the smaller owners of properties in the Leadville district are going to take hold of the proposition themselves.

A meeting of the Leadville Pumping association will be held in Denver on Monday at the offices of the Mine Owners' association for the purpose of deciding upon a plan of action. The pumping association has a fund of $50,000 which it is proposed to use for the purpose of commencing work of unwatering the mines. An arrangement has been made by which the Pumping association will be able to secure a lease upon the machinery in the Bon Air and Penrose, Smith-Moffat mines, and be thus enabled to unwater the long-flood district. Since the banking syndicate have refused to take any active part in the restoration of operations the Pumping association will take the matter up. There are some formalities to be concluded before the association can secure the leases needed on the Bon Air and Penrose. These details will be closed up at the meeting on Monday; when the association will be in position to resume active work at once.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

Approved by the U. S. Surveyor General for Colorado During the Week Ending Feb. 26.

12324, Denver—Upper Utica, Cap Sheaf.
12347 A. & B., Denver—Junction, Scranton, Pennsylvania, Brooklyn, Summit, Merimac and Riding lodes and the Pan Handle mill site.
12357, Denver—Anglo-Saxon.
12391, Pueblo—Leon B.
11619, Pueblo—Alliance and Homestake.
12160, Denver—Sommerset.
12270, Pueblo—Louisa.
12465, Leadville—M. & W.
12161, Denver—Grover Cleveland.
12306, Pueblo—Rosini F.
12362, Leadville—Alice E., Laurium No. 2 and Laurium No. 3 lodes.
12315, Leadville—Dorset placer.
12426, Leadville—Lulu B.

Amended Work, G. L. O.

9628, Pueblo—Seibel.
10296, Pueblo—Emily No. 1, Buckhorn No. 1, Milwaukee, Buckhorn No. 2, Emily No. 3 and Emily No. 2 lodes.

Affidavits of $500 Expenditure Issued.

7726, Am., Pueblo—Mound City mill site.
12210, Leadville—Ingleside placer.
9872, Pueblo—Sunset.
12371, Garfield—The Edith M. placer.
10278, Pueblo—Flat Top and Little Susie lodes.

Richard Le Bert,
Surveyor-General.

NOTICE.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the County Court of said county in probate.

In the matter of the estate of Isabella S. Porter, deceased.

To Horace Porter, of Lakewood, New Jersey:

You are hereby notified that on the 5th day of February, 1898, Charles G. Strang and Hubert Strang, of Colorado Springs, Colo., presented to this court an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Isabella S. Porter, deceased, in which certain personal property described as household furniture, goods and chattels, stocks and bands, goods and chattels, stocks, bonds, mortgages and bank accounts, are bequeathed; and also their petition for the probate of said will, in which it appears that said Isabella S. Porter was a resident of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, and that she departed this life on the 6th day of February, 1898. Upon hearing of said petition of said Charles S. Strang and Hubert Strang, an order was entered setting March 28 at the county court house of El Paso county, in Colorado [illegible] as the time and place for hearing and probating the said instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said Isabella S. Porter, deceased, at which time and place you are hereby required and ordered to be present then and there to do whatever may by this court be ordered.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, this 10th day of February, 1898.

(Seal) Clay L. White,
Clerk.

Hall, Preston & Babbitt, Attorneys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, H. P. Pelkey and P. H. Pelkey, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did, by their certain deed of trust bearing date May 9, 1891, and duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, in book 132 at page 20, convey to Irving Howbert, trustee, Lot numbered Eleven (11) in Block numbered Sixty-Two (62) in Addition Number One (1) to West Colorado Springs, in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, in trust, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note given by the said H. P. Pelkey and P. H. Pelkey, dated May 9, 1891, payable to Susan E. Crowell, or order, for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00), with interest at Eight (8) Per Cent. per annum after date until paid, and payable Three (3) years after date, and

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of the said promissory note according to the tenor and effect thereof, then that it should be lawful for the said Trustee to sell and dispose of the said premises in the manner and for the uses and purposes in said deed of trust provided, upon the application of the legal holder of the said note, and

Whereas, Default has been made, as aforesaid, in that no part of the said note has been paid, although the same is long since due and payable, and

Whereas, the said Susan E. Crowell who is still the legal owner and holder of the said note, has requested that the said premises be sold, as aforesaid, to satisfy the same, with the interest thereon, and the costs of the said trust and of sale,

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the terms of the said trust deed, I, Irving Howbert, will on Thursday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso and State of Colorado, sell the above described real estate, with the appurtenances, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said H. P. Pelkey and P. H. Pelkey, their heirs and assigns therein and thereto, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying the said notes, and the accrued interest thereon, as well as the costs and expenses of executing said trust, the costs of sale, and other proper expenses provided for in said deed of trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1898.

Irving Howbert, Trustee.

5—First publication Feb. 5, 1898.
Last publication March 15, 1898.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the District Court.

Olive Manard, plaintiff, versus Frank Manard, defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado to Frank Manard, the defendant, above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court of El Paso county, state of Colorado and answer the complaint therein within 30 days after the service hereof, if served within the state of Colorado or by publication; or, if served out of the state of Colorado, within 50 days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or said action may be regularly set for trial the same as though such appearance had been made and issue had been joined on such complaint.

The said action is brought by plaintiff to obtain a decree of divorce, dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the ground of desertion, as will more fully appear from complaint in said action to which reference is here made and a copy of which is hereto attached.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 10th day of February, A. D. 1898.

(Seal.) Edgar Howbert, Clerk.
By M. L. Taylor, Deputy.

First publication March 2, 1898.
Last publication March 23, 1898.

If you are not a subscriber to the Weekly Gazette

THIS PAPER IS SENT TO YOU AS A SAMPLE COPY.

If You Are Interested in Colorado Mining

Your attention is called to the fact that the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette is being edited to give all the mining information contained in the high-priced, exclusive mining publications. Among a few of its mining features are:

Complete reports of the daily Colorado Springs mining markets.
A resume of what has been done in mining circles during the week.
Reports from all over the state of Colorado on what has been done in the numerous mines, the amount of ore shipped, its value, etc. etc.
The future prospects for the various mines' reports of meetings of directors, etc.
Mr. Claude Sachs, a mining expert and editor of the famous Mining Investor, will have charge of the mining department of the Weekly Gazette, and his personal acquaintance with nearly every mine-owner, broker and mining company enables him to give stockholders

RELIABLE INSIDE INFORMATION

And keep them posted on what is being done and how the business is being conducted.

If You Are Interested in Farming, Wool Growing, Cattle or Fruit,

You will find the Weekly Gazette an invaluable paper. We receive all the leading class journals devoted to these subjects and from them we get the best of everything, and news that is of special interest to Colorado people. We print from three to five columns of this kind of news each week, and the paper is both valuable and interesting to those who are engaged in any of these pursuits. In addition to this we print the complete market reports, including the New York and Chicago stock, grain and cattle markets.

(See our premium offer in the advertisement on another page.)

If You Want Colorado News

You will find a great deal of it each week in this paper. We have correspondents all over the state, and also get the Associated Press news, giving a complete Colorado service to our readers.

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Or if you have any friends in this city you will find the Weekly Gazette interesting, as it reports in full the doings of society and prints a large amount of purely local news in every issue. You can keep track of all that is going on in this city by reading the Weekly Gazette.

General News

From the United States and all over the world, is one of the features of the Weekly Gazette, and from it you can keep posted on all that is going on in all sections of the world. Those who want to get a great deal of good reading matter in small space will find this paper just the one they need.

The Woman's Department

Is one of the good features of this paper, and in it will be found all the late fashion notes, illustrated, as received by our regular correspondents at Paris, France, and in New York city. It also contains each week many valuable hints for the housewife, that will be appreciated by the women.

Please examine this sample copy, and if you are favorably impressed we shall be pleased to receive your early order for a year's subscription at the very low rate of $1.00 a year, in advance.

If you wish to subscribe, please fill out the following blank; mail it to us, enclosing a dollar for a year's subscription, or 50 cents for six months' subscription, and we will place your name upon our regular mailing list at once.

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Colorado Springs, Colo.

Enclosed find $.................for which send me the
WEEKLY GAZETTE for.................months.
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Street and Number..................................
Post Office..
State..

A GOOD THING.

Crozier and Williams Lease on the St. Thomas—Confirmation of Reputed Lindsay Lease Strike.

Cripple Creek, March 4.

Special to the Gazette.

Crozier and Williams are still sinking on the ore body which they opened up in their shaft on blocks 8 and 9 of the St. Thomas. Assays and mill runs have demonstrated that they have one of the good things on Beacon hill. The rock itself has been tested by mill runs which give values of $25.60 per ton. There is a streak of black sand accompanying the rock, which goes $18 per ton, and an average of the whole ran $30. There is an immense body of this ore, but just how much is not known. The shaft will be put down for another level and ore is being saved meantime for a shipment. Considerable drifting was done by the lessees at a depth of less than 100 feet, but the ore lay below them. They will now put on another shift of men and make the production as heavy as possible. Block 7, just south of this strike, has been leased by L. Howell, who will go to work on the 50-foot shaft of former lessees and put it down deep enough to stand some show of finding ore.

Hinzgen and Hoskins have put up a fine shaft house and a good plant of machinery on the Red Spruce, which they are operating under a $60,000 bond and lease which allows them two years' time. The Red Spruce, located on Gold hill near the Irish Mollie, is owned by F. D. Flannigan of St. Louis, represented here by C. L. Hill. The shaft is now down 115 feet and has opened up a vein of galena which runs well in both gold and silver. The assays give values of 120 ounces of silver and $35 in gold per ton. The streak is narrow, but the lessees have felt justified in going to considerable expense in fitting up the property with a first class plant of machinery.

Mention was made in these columns some days ago of the finding of ore by lessees on what was known as the George Lindsay lease on block No. 5 of the St. Thomas. The ore at that time had just been encountered and its extent and value were not fully known. Later development has shown that the ore body is three feet across and of a good grade. The character of the rock is granite quartz carrying sylvanite in profusion. It was opened up in the shaft at a depth of a little over 100 feet. The lease is now operated by Clark and Reese, who have obtained an extension of their term and now have nearly a year in which to operate. The ore is more satisfactory than that which is found in the Pickaninny lease, for the reason that it carries more quartz and the lessees consider it more likely to hold its value with depth.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

Moffat and Smith Not Interested in the Black Hills.

Recent Montana papers announce that letters have been received from D. H. Moffat and Eben Smith of Denver, announcing that $50,000 have been subscribed for purchasing machinery and sinking a shaft 300 feet deep if necessary upon property lying adjacent to the Homestake and about three miles southeast of Deadwood, S. D., in the vicinity of a station called Kirk. J. A. McClurg went up there a few months ago to examine the property, but Mr. McClurg denies that anything had been done looking to the purchase of the property. At Eben Smith's office it was stated positively that no purchase had been made and that there was no intention whatever on the part of Smith and Moffat to engage in mining in the Black hills. The property in question has been offered for sale to several Denver parties during the past year and negotiations are now pending between Denver and London brokers for the organization of a company for its operation.

Good News for Farmers,....

FREE!

To every person sending us One Dollar for a year's subscription to the Weekly Gazette, we will send FREE,

The "Farm News,"

Published at Springfield, Ill., for one year, or

"Womankind,"

For one year, or THE FARM NEWS POULTRY BOOK, The WOMANKIND COOK BOOK, and a valuable little book on "BUTTER MAKING ON THE FARM." Address,

[illegible]
Colorado Springs, Colo.